

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# JOURNAL.

# NAVY

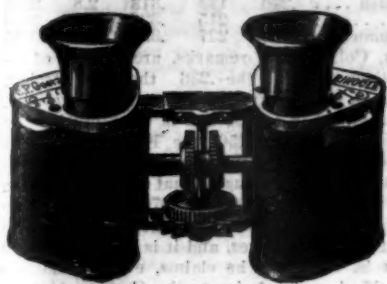
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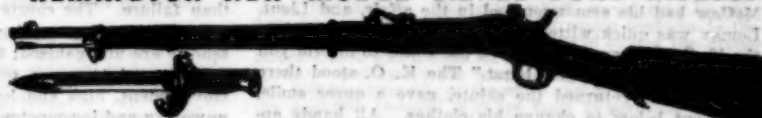
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# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1868.)  
RENNETT BUILDING, 93-101 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1900.

In connection with what we said recently about the poor Philippines mail service, an item in the Manila "American," of Dec. 10, leads us to believe that the fault does not lie in the Luzon end of the service, for it tells us that Railroad Superintendent Haisch (Lieut. J. J. Haisch, 36th Inf.), at Manila, has turned out a postal car for the railroad mail that will meet every exigency. The Lieutenant was also planning to put on a refrigerator and sales car which would benefit the regiments on the north line.

The committee of the Society for the Preservation of Science and Historic Places and Objects appointed to examine the Stony Point battleground, publish an interesting account of that historic spot. It is illustrated with plans of the battle and photographs of the Point at the present day. This battleground has been committed to the trusteeship of the society by the State of New York, which appropriated \$25,000 for the purchase of the scene of operations. Nearly thirty-four acres, the major portion of Stony Point Peninsula, was purchased for \$21,500. The society petitions that the remaining \$3,500 be put in their hands for care and preservation of the battleground.

General Miles has recommended to the Secretary of War that the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth be reopened. It is the plan of General Miles that this school, when reopened, be established on a much larger scale than ever before. It will be known as the "War College," and will have all the necessary buildings and instructors for a school of such a type. The Secretary of War has decided that for the immediate present the proposed college will not be opened, owing to the lack of funds for the purpose. Appropriations will be asked for, however, and it is possible that a year from next summer all will be in readiness to begin instruction at the War College.

Rear Adm. P. A. Rearick, U. S. N., was placed on the retired list of the Navy last Friday, the 17th inst., on his own application under operation of the act of Congress of March 3, 1861, permitting an officer of the Navy to retire after having forty years on the active list. Rear Adm. Rearick entered the Navy February 17, 1860, as a Third Assistant Engineer and was regularly promoted to Chief Engineer. Under the operation of the personnel law he was transferred to the line with the rank of Captain, and on his retirement on the 17th inst., becomes a Rear Admiral on the retired list. Admiral Rearick purposes making Washington his future home. Admiral Rearick was born in Maryland on Nov. 12, 1838, consequently would have been retired for age on that date the present year.

It is rare for a long ocean voyage to be without elements of humor. The trip of the 42d Inf. across the Pacific was no exception. A correspondent writes: One morning on our voyage from Honolulu we were all sitting on our (officers') deck, when a water tank broke, ducking all hands, the K. O. getting the worst of it, but we all had to change our clothes. The men enjoyed our ducking immensely. I suppose we did look funny. Maj. McCaw had his arm wrenched in the affair, and Lieut. Lomax was quick witted enough to jump up and salute the K. O. and say, "Sir, I have the honor to inform you that the water tank has burst." The K. O. stood there dripping wet, returned the salute, gave a queer smile, and went below to change his clothes. All hands appeared at dinner just as good as new and little the worse for their ducking.

The tendency toward modernizing the National Guard is shown by the transfer of the 13th Regt., N. G. N. Y., from the infantry to the artillery. We have often commented on the neglect of artillery training in the militia of this country. Probably no other country with a volunteer force has been so stupidly neglectful as ours. Massachusetts seems to be the only State that has sought to form an artillery reserve. The Bay State's step in that direction antedates the Spanish war, but the move along that line now taken by New York may be ascribed to the influence of the recent war. If the change proves advantageous, perhaps other New York regiments will be transferred like the 13th. Much hard work lies ahead of the Brooklyn regiment, and it will do well to see that its instruction is acquired not from the use of antiquated smooth bores, but from that of a modern rifle.

Mr. Rollin Lynde Hartt, who presents his opinions in the "Atlantic Monthly" for February, is much troubled by the growth of Mormonism and urges the adoption of a constitutional prohibition against polygamy such as intended by the bill for that purpose just introduced in Congress. What a happy solution of the Mormon difficulty it would be could we persuade these followers of Brigham Young who continue to believe in the practice of polygamy to emigrate to Sulu. They and the Sultan ought to be able to get on beautifully together. With recent additions to our territory our population may certainly be considered as coming under the head of what is known as mixed. How to assimilate it all constitutes one of the perplexing problems of our national future and what the composite result may be may well puzzle

the ethnologist. Among the humors of Mormonism described by Mr. Hartt is that of the Mormon elder who wears upon his breast, next to his heart, a composite picture of his numerous wives. This appears to be a weak concession to the popular prejudice in favor of monogamy.

Aldershot camp appears to resemble some of our militia camps during the Spanish War and General Montgomery-More, commanding the District, has issued an order directing attention to "the general slovenly manner in which the men at present are allowed to walk about the camp and streets; smoking in the streets at unauthorized hours; wearing of khaki clothing; the general laxity on the part of troops in saluting officers when in uniform; want of smartness and precision on the part of the guards turning out; men leaving barracks and wandering about the camp after 'lights out;' drinking in public houses in the early morning; the unusual number of men arrested by the military police for drunkenness, absence, and disorderly conduct in the streets." It is also added that "the cleanliness of the camp demands special attention; defaulters should be freely employed for this work. The acceleration of all official correspondence and returns is urgently needed; too much delay occurs at present, and in many cases without any valid excuse."

Many erroneous accounts have been recently published as to the number of insane soldiers who have been sent from the Philippine Islands to the Government Hospital for the Insane. An examination of the commitments of enlisted men to this hospital from May 1, 1898, to Feb. 13, 1900, shows the following:

	Regular Army.	State Vols.	U. S. Vols.	Recommitted.
Recorded .....	96	51	5	
Died .....	2	3		1
Eloped .....			1	
Total .....	88	54	6	1
In asylum to-day...	66	16	4	8
Admitted .....	134	70	10	9

Of the above number, 37 enlisted men have so far been received from the islands in the Pacific Ocean, 11 of whom have since been discharged from the asylum as recovered.

The number of retirements for age in the Navy during the current year are unusually small, and if it were not for the operations of the personnel law the chances for promotion among the younger officers would be less than for many years past. The first line officer to retire for age is Capt. W. C. Gibson, his date being July 23, 1900. This is the only retirement for age in the line the present year. In the Medical Corps there will be three vacancies. Medical Director T. C. Walton May 31, Medical Director G. W. Woods August 24 and Medical Director C. H. White on the 19th of November. There will be no vacancies for age in the Pay Corps, none among the Chaplains, one in the Corps of Naval Constructors, W. H. Varney, on the 19th of April. Professor of Mathematics H. D. Todd will retire August 25, but no Civil Engineer arrives at the retiring age in 1900. Among the officers of the Marine Corps, the retired list gets no additions this year. Brig. Gen. Heywood does not retire for age until October 3, 1903.

In an article in the "North American Review" Maj. J. E. Runcle, General Wood's legal adviser, says: "It may be stated, in brief, that wherever Cubans, under nominal American control, have been trusted to exercise the functions of government the result has been worse than failure. The courts are corrupt and incompetent; the police forces are hopelessly inefficient; the public schools are unorganized; the municipalities are all bankrupt dependents on a political machine; the offices of Government, high and low, are filled very largely with unworthy and incompetent officials; the laws, the courts, and the methods of procedure are unreformed; and, finally, almost every abuse against which Cubans rebelled and to remedy which the United States intervened, is in operation to-day under American authority." Probably by the time we have had more experience with the late Spanish possessions we shall have greater sympathy with the Madrid government than we had when we began. Perhaps, however, by mixing up the Declaration of Independence, the American Constitution, the principles of Jefferson and a few other American remedies for bad government, in judicious proportion, and sending some of our able Congressional orators around to distribute them, we may be able to remedy this state of things. It appears to have got beyond the control of the editorial writer, upon whom we can usually rely in case of the worst conditions.

A yacht which will, if it comes up to expectation, steam 50 miles an hour, is being built for Charles R. Flint by Samuel Ayres & Son, Nyack, N. Y. She is to be called the Arrow, and to be launched by the end of May. According to the "New York Herald" Mr. Flint desired a yacht which should test the theoretical possibilities of speed on water. The boat was designed by Mr. Mosher, and will carry boilers of the Mosher water tube type. Her length is 130 feet 4 inches, with a beam of only 12 feet 6 inches. Carrying engines almost as powerful as those of an ocean liner, her hull will weigh only 22 tons. Her two boilers give 4,000 horse power in all, supplying steam to two quadruple expansion engines which operate two screws. Engines and boilers weigh a little over 32 tons, giving the yacht a total displacement when loaded and ready for service of about 67 tons. She will have a draught of three and a half feet, and five feet freeboard. Total coaling capac-

ity will be 30 tons, giving a steam radius of 3,000 miles, making it more than possible for the Arrow to cross the Atlantic in good weather. She is to be so constructed, it is said, that she can readily be converted into a torpedo boat and her services offered to the Government in case of another war. With minor changes in her fittings in 48 hours she can be armed with four one-pounder rapid-fire guns and two torpedo tubes. Her boilers are built by the Crescent Shipbuilding Company, of Elizabethport, and her shafting by the Bethlehem Steel Company. The lightness of her hull will be due in part to the large use of aluminum in construction.

In a letter to the London "Times" Col. N. F. Nuthall, late Inspector of Small Arms, in a comparison of military rifles gives the first place to our Kräg-Jorgensen. These are his figures:

Name.	Calibre.	Weight in grains.	Driving value.	Comparative weight per section.	Approximate initial velocity, foot-sec.
Lee, straight pull. . . . .	.236	112	278	2.5	2500
Krög-Jorgensen, etc. . . . .	.256	162	335	3.0	2400
Mausser, Spanish . . . . .	.276	173	313	2.8	2250
Lee-Enfield . . . . .	.303	215	326	2.9	2000
Mausser, German . . . . .	.311	227	325	2.9	2035

These figures, Col. Nuthall remarks, are worthy of attention, for they show of the .236 the Lee, straight pull, that, though it may have the highest initial velocity, it is lowest in all other points, and is therefore inferior in ranging power; of the .256, the Kräg, that it is superior to all others all round; of the .303, Lee-Enfield, and .311, German Mausser, that there is nothing to choose between them; and of the .276, Spanish Mausser, that its higher initial velocity is neutralized by the low figures of its bullet values, and it is inferior to them in range. It is, therefore, he claims, evident that the British Lee rifle is not inferior to the German Mausser, and that though the initial velocity is inferior to that of the Spanish Mausser, its superior bullet values make it superior in ranging power. Col. Lockyer, R. A., Chief Inspector of Small Arms, is endeavoring to persuade the British war office to adopt the carbine as the universal arm as he finds that its range is as good and its shooting as accurate as that of the rifle, and its weight is two pounds less. "The Army and Navy Illustrated" reports that an incident of the battle of Albara has led to the reintroduction of the triangular bayonet into the English service. An English soldier bayoneted a Dervish, and to his disgust found that he could not withdraw the weapon, its shape rendering it peculiarly liable to be retained. A triangular bayonet, on the other hand, is far less liable to such an accident, and, besides, requires far less force to penetrate the enemy's body. If we judge from the stories Tommy Atkins sends home of his prowess in splitting Boers the question of a choice of bayonets must be very important to him. It might be embarrassing, even to a British soldier, to be obliged to carry off the field every enemy he prodded, slung over his shoulder like a lift of hay hung on to the end of a fork.

"The Engineer" continues its defence of English guns against the criticisms upon them coming from the field. It shows that from 1890 to 1894 England led in quick-firing armaments and on the whole since muzzle-loading guns were abandoned has been always well to the front, though not leading in all respects. "The Engineer" says: "No nation has escaped being occasionally left behind. Any foreign power might have been caught by us at one time with their quick-firing armaments behind-hand, and the enterprising United States authorities until quite recently had very insignificant armaments of them, and actually went to war with Spain with black powder several years after it had been superseded by smokeless powder in European armaments. At the passage of the Modder River, Lord Methuen, in praising all arms, specially mentioned the Artillery. Next came Colenso, when nine guns were lost; and the statement was made that our guns were outranged by those of the Boers, which has led to the hot attacks and correspondence carried on in the daily papers. The actual loss of our guns was due not to artillery, but musketry fire, that swept down men and horses; it may, however, be urged that their deficiency in range caused them to push forward, where they suffered, and that had their range been longer this would have been unnecessary. We doubt if complete information exists on this point; but, as we have before said, it is quite conceivable that Boer guns were engaged against them with a superior range. This was undoubtedly the case at Ladysmith, at all events, for the Boers had established themselves in their positions for some weeks or months to come, and would naturally bring up guns which were too heavy to move freely and perform evolutions in the field. They appear, indeed, to be stronger relatively in guns of position than in field pieces, for it may be noticed that our artillery has done best when mobility was an element involved, and when the operations most nearly partook of the character of field movements and fighting. We think a longer fuse desirable, and a fuse has been now adopted to give 6,000 yards range; but, nevertheless, we do not believe that our guns suffered from being outranged by Boer field guns, because at the longer ranges the firing of small guns becomes very inaccurate, shrapnel very feeble, and we have heard of shells which fell without bursting, and shrapnel bullets falling in a harmless sort of heap. In the open field horizontal shrapnel is by far the most effective projectile; well directed it would sweep away men in columns wholesale, but against trenches it can effect but little."



# SECRETARY ROOT'S PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

War Department, Washington, Feb. 19, 1900.

Sir: In pursuance of your request, I have the honor to transmit herewith a bill "To increase the efficiency of the military establishment of the United States." This bill is designed to correct some recognized defects of the present system and to increase the artillery branch of the service. The bill provides:

First—For a proportion of the promotions in the line by selections, so that specially meritorious and gallant services of officers during war and otherwise may be recognized and their services be made available in higher grades.

Second—To provide officers for duty in the Adjutant General's Department and Inspector General's Department by detail, and a system of rotation which will gradually educate a number of selected officers in the duties of all branches of the service. This will in time provide a considerable body of officers capable of exercising command and performing the higher duty of chiefs of staff during war.

Third—Provision is made for filling future vacancies in the Quartermaster's Department, the Subsistence Department, the Ordnance Department and the Signal Corps by detail from the line and for rotation in duties between line and staff, but not to the same extent as with those officers selected for duties in the Adjutant General's Department and Inspector General's Department.

Fourth—The bill provides for detailing chiefs of staff corps and departments from the Army at large, for terms of four years, and authorizes the President within his discretion to retire any of the present chiefs, holding permanent appointments. As officers now holding commissions in the staff corps and department have lost their rank in the line and will be deprived of all opportunity of reaching a grade above Colonel, in order to put them on a footing equivalent to that of line officers provision is made for retirement with increased rank of such of these officers as may be selected as chiefs of staff corps or departments.

Fifth—The bill discontinues the present regimental organization of artillery and establishes this arm of the service as the Corps of Artillery, consisting of two distinct branches—the field artillery and the coast artillery. A gradual increase of this arm is provided so that at the expiration of five years there will be authorized a total of not quite 18,000 men. It is not seen how the expensive sea coast equipment can be cared for by a smaller number than recommended. The increase is not quite so large as has been heretofore recommended, but it is believed that this will meet the requirements in the immediate future. It is the design of this bill to provide for improvements in organization irrespective of such action as Congress may hereafter see fit to take regarding the size of the Army, and Section 16 accordingly provides that the increase in the artillery force shall not cause the number of enlisted men in the Regular Army at any time to exceed the number which now is or may hereafter be allowed by law. The total number now in the artillery arm of the service is about 11,000. The total number under this bill would ultimately be not quite 18,000. The increase of about 6,500 to be made in five years would be about 1,300 a year, but under the provision prohibiting the increase of the Army above the aggregate allowed by Congress the addition of 1,300 during the current year would be taken from the other arms of the service, either by transfer or by enlisting in the artillery instead of enlisting in the infantry, cavalry, etc., and in subsequent years the additions to the artillery would in like manner merely affect the proportion of troops allotted to the different arms of the service to make up the aggregate number allowed by Congress.

The final paragraph of the bill provides for regimental chaplains instead of the present force of chaplains, assignable to either regiments or posts. Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

To the Chairman Committee on Military Affairs.

## WAR DEPARTMENT BILL.

This is the text of the bill referred to by Secretary Root. It was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hawley and in the House by Mr. Hull.

Sec. 1. That hereafter every third promotion to the grade of Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, respectively, in the line of the Army shall be by selection from the next lower grade in the same arm. The selection in each case shall be made by the President, from a list of three names to be prepared by a board composed of officers of the same branch of the service, and senior to the grade from which the promotion is to be made. Whenever a promotion by selection to the grade of Colonel is to be made, the board may include general officers and Colonels. The members of said boards shall be sworn impartially to select officers for promotion according to their service records, all of which shall be accessible to the boards.

Sec. 2. That when, in the opinion of the President, the interests of the service would be benefited thereby, he is empowered by executive order to place the chief of any staff corps or department, who holds a permanent appointment, on the retired list, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to name his successor, and the President may select the chief of any staff corps or department from the Army at large: Provided, that chiefs of staff corps or departments shall be appointed for terms to continue four years, unless sooner terminated by the President.

Sec. 3. That hereafter, when a vacancy shall occur in the Adjutant General's Department or the Inspector General's Department, it shall be filled by detail from the Army at large, line or staff, and no more permanent appointments shall be made in either department.

Sec. 4. That details to duty in the Adjutant General's Department and Inspector General's Department shall be made from the grade next below that in which the vacancies exist: Provided, that officers so detailed shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of the next higher grade; and provided, that selections of officers for detail shall be made by boards composed of three officers on duty in the department in which a vacancy exists, and senior to the grade from which the detail is to be made. The members of said boards shall be sworn impartially to select officers for detail according to their service records, all of which shall be accessible to the boards.

Sec. 5. That all officers detailed for service in the Adjutant General's Department or Inspector General's Department shall serve for a period of four years, at the expiration of which officers detached from the staff shall return to their former branch or be detailed for duty

with the line. Officers detached from the line may be returned to their own or to a different branch of the service, either line or staff, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, with the actual rank held by them in their respective branches, and shall not again be eligible for selection in either department until they shall have served one year under their new assignment: Provided, that when an officer is assigned to a different branch from that in which he was actually commissioned, and is not again selected at the expiration of one year for a tour of duty in a staff corps or department, he shall rejoin the branch of the service in which he was commissioned.

Sec. 6. That hereafter, when a vacancy shall occur in the Quartermaster's Department, the Subsistence Department, the Ordnance Department or the Signal Corps, it shall be filled by detail from the line of the Army, and no more permanent appointments shall be made in those departments.

Sec. 7. That officers for duty in the Quartermaster's Department, the Subsistence Department, the Ordnance Department and the Signal Corps shall be selected from the line in a similar manner to those detailed in the Adjutant General's Department and the Inspector General's Department, and shall, after four years' tour of duty, return to the branch of the Army from which they were detailed, and shall not again be subject to detail until they shall have completed a tour of one year in the line.

Sec. 8. That so long as there remains any officers holding permanent appointments in the Adjutant General's Department, the Inspector General's Department, the Quartermaster's Department, the Subsistence Department, the Ordnance Department and the Signal Corps they shall be promoted according to seniority in the several grades as now provided by law, and nothing in this bill contained shall be deemed to apply to the vacancies which can be filled by such promotions or to the periods for which the officers so promoted shall hold their appointments.

Sec. 9. That officers below the grade of Lieutenant Colonel holding permanent appointments in the Adjutant General's Department, Inspector General's Department, the Quartermaster's Department, the Subsistence Department, the Corps of Engineers, the Ordnance Department and the Signal Corps shall serve one year in each such branch of the line of the Army as may be designated by the Secretary of War: Provided, that no vacancies shall be created in these corps or departments by the temporary detachment of said permanent officers.

Sec. 10. That each position vacated by officers of the line, transferred to any department of the staff for tours of service under this act, shall be filled by promotion in the line, until the total number detailed equals the number authorized for duty in each staff department. Thereafter vacancies caused by details from the line to the staff shall be filled by officers returning from tours of staff duty.

Sec. 11. That when officers who have been selected by the President as chiefs of staff corps or departments are retired while holding said offices they shall have the pay and allowances authorized by law for retired officers of the grade then held by them, and any officer now holding office in any corps or department, who shall hereafter serve as chief of a corps or department and shall subsequently be retired with the rank, pay and allowances authorized by law for the retirement of such corps or department chief.

Sec. 12. That when in the opinion of the President any part of the duties theretofore performed by any staff corps or department may be performed more economically and advantageously by another department he is authorized to transfer such duties and any funds pertaining thereto for the support of the Army from one bureau of the War Department to another.

Sec. 13. That the regimental organization of the artillery arm of the United States Army is hereby discontinued, and that arm is constituted and designated as the Artillery Corps. It shall be organized as hereinafter specified, and shall belong to the line of the Army.

Sec. 14. That the Artillery Corps shall comprise two branches—the coast artillery and the field artillery. The coast artillery is defined as that portion charged with the care and use of the fixed and movable elements of land and coast fortifications, including the submarine mine and torpedo defences; and the field artillery as that portion accompanying an army in the field, and including field and light artillery proper, horse artillery, siege artillery, mountain artillery and also machine gun batteries: Provided, that this shall not be construed to prevent the use of machine or other field guns by any other arm of the service under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Sec. 15. That all officers of artillery shall be placed on one list in respect to promotion, according to seniority in their several grades, and shall be assigned to coast or to field duty by the General commanding the Army, with the approval of the Secretary of War.

Sec. 16. That the Artillery Corps shall consist of a Chief of Artillery, who shall be selected by the President from the colonels of artillery, and who, while so serving as Chief of Artillery, shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a Brigadier-General of the Army, but shall not be a chief of Bureau or Department; thirteen Colonels, one of whom shall be the Chief of Artillery; twelve Lieutenant Colonels, thirty-six Majors, one hundred and sixty Captains, one hundred and sixty 1st Lieutenants, one hundred and sixty 2d Lieutenants, and the Captains and Lieutenants provided for in this section, not required for duty with batteries or companies, shall be available for duty as staff officers of the various artillery garrisons and such other details as may be authorized by law and regulations; twenty-one Sergeant Majors with the rank, pay and allowances of Regimental Sergeant Majors of Infantry; twenty-seven Sergeant Majors with the rank, pay and allowances of battalion Sergeant Majors of Infantry; one Electrician Sergeant to each coast artillery post having electrical appliances; eighteen batteries of field artillery, one hundred and twenty-six batteries of coast artillery and ten bands, organized as now authorized by law for artillery regiments: Provided, that the aggregate number of enlisted men for the artillery, as provided under this act, shall not exceed seventeen thousand four hundred and forty-eight, exclusive of Electrician Sergeants, and the increase herein provided shall be made by transfers from the other arms of the service, or by enlistments in such manner that the total number of enlisted men in the Regular Army shall not at any time exceed the number which now is, or may hereafter be, allowed by law.

Sec. 17. That the kinds of batteries of field artillery in service at any time shall be determined by the President: Provided, that the total number shall not exceed eighteen batteries.

Sec. 18. That the Secretary of War is authorized to appoint for duty with the field artillery, under the regulations governing similar appointments in the cavalry arm of the service, two veterinary surgeons of the first class and two of the second class, and that said veterinary surgeons shall have the pay and allowances of veterinary surgeons of cavalry of corresponding classes.

Sec. 19. That each company of coast artillery shall be organized as is now prescribed by law for a battery of artillery: Provided, that the enlisted strength of any company may be fixed, under the direction of the Secre-

tary of War, according to the requirements of the post to which it may be assigned.

Sec. 20. That each battery of field artillery shall be organized as is now prescribed by law, and the enlisted strength thereof shall be fixed under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Sec. 21. That officers of the Artillery Corps shall be assigned to the field or coast artillery, according to their special aptitude for the respective services, by the Commanding General of the Army, with the approval of the Secretary of War.

Sec. 22. That the increase provided for the artillery under this bill shall be made as follows: Twenty per cent. during the year 1900, and twenty per cent. each succeeding year, as nearly as may be practicable, until the total number provided for in this bill shall have been attained: Provided, that in filling the vacancies that may be created by this act, officers of infantry or cavalry, who at the time of the passage of this act are not above the rank of Captain, may, in the discretion of the President, be transferred to the artillery arm, taking rank therein according to length of service as commissioned officers: And provided further, that such transfer shall be subject to approval by a board of officers appointed to pass upon the capacity for artillery service of officers thus selected for transfer.

Sec. 23. That the President is hereby authorized to appoint for each regiment in the United States service one Chaplain, with the pay and allowances of a Captain, mounted: Provided, that the office of Post Chaplain, U. S. A., is hereby abolished and the officers now holding commissions as Chaplains shall be assigned to regiments: And provided further, that no person shall be appointed a Chaplain in the Regular Army who shall have passed the age of 35 years, nor until he shall have established his fitness, as required by existing law.

## RANK OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

It is well to call the attention of our national legislators to the letter of former Secretary of War Alger making recommendations relative to fixing the rank of the Adjutant General. The letter is dated War Department, July 6, 1898, and begins by saying that "the Adjutant General is the immediate executive officer of the Secretary of War, the Commanding General of the Army, and not infrequently the Commander-in-Chief, and is, under the law, charged with all that relates to the organization of the Volunteer forces, and the recruitment of the Army. The work so recently done has been of a character calling for the highest order of executive ability and professional information. This work now accomplished calls for substantial recognition."

Attention is called to the fact that the Adjutant General of the States, with whom the Adjutant General of the Army is in frequent and, in time of war, almost constant, communication, have, in many cases, the rank of Major General, and it would seem that the Adjutant General of the Army should have at least equal rank.

In all other countries, such as England, Germany, Russia, France, Austria, Italy, and even Japan, Spain and Belgium, the rank of Major General, or Field Marshal, is conferred upon the Adjutant General, or, as he is sometimes termed, "Chief of Staff."

Secretary Alger pointed out that in the immediate past, the Adjutant General had been suddenly called upon to supervise and direct, under the Secretary of War, the organization of an Army of over 250,000 men, and that the necessity for investing the Adjutant General with higher rank had become most pronounced during the emergency.

In a communication addressed to the Military Committee, Secretary Root calls attention to this letter which was published here at the time it was written. Congress should promptly accede to the recommendation of Secretary Alger, reinforced as it is by that of Secretary Root which follows:

War Department, Washington, Feb. 19, 1900.

Sir.—I beg to call your attention to a communication—a copy of which is enclosed herewith—sent by my predecessor to your committee on the 5th of July, 1898, in regard to a bill then pending before Congress fixing the rank of the Adjutant General of the Army and providing that that officer should have the rank of Major General. I understand that the bill passed the Senate at that session but failed to receive final consideration in the House before the time of adjournment. I enclose a draft of a bill containing such a provision, and I earnestly recommend its passage. The rank which would thus be conferred upon the Adjutant General would conform to the usual practice among other nations and among the States of our Union which have an organized militia system, and it would conform to the relative importance, responsibilities and requirements of the office and of the duties which the Adjutant General is called upon to perform. At the time of the act of Aug. 3, 1861, when the rank of Brigadier General was established as the rank to be held by the Adjutant General, most of the chiefs of the staff departments ranked as Colonels. Since that time they have been successively elevated to the rank of Brigadier General and at the present time the rank of the Adjutant General among the heads of the staff departments depends solely upon the date of his commission. He is now seventh in order of rank among the eleven heads of the staff departments.

There can be no question that in the past the administration of the War department has suffered from having a number of chiefs of bureaus all with substantially equal rank, and frequently not working to a common purpose. The office of the Adjutant General is the proper medium through which the action of those various bureaus should be co-ordinated and unified. It is the proper central point of military administration. The successful conduct of such administration would be greatly promoted by the change now proposed. Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

To the Chairman of the Military Committee.

The practice that has obtained in the British Army in India of concluding the church military services with the singing of the national anthem has been objected to as tending to irreverence, since the long association of "God Save the Queen" with secular proceedings has given the anthem a secular character that unfits it for part of a religious service. It is now proposed that instead of having the anthem sung at the close of the service, it be rendered before the prayer at the opening of the service is made. In this country there has never been a suggestion of impropriety alleged against the singing of "America" in religious exercises, although it is considered one of our national anthems. The singing at a church service of the "Star Spangled Banner," which may lay claim to a wider acceptance as the national air, would appear doubtless very incongruous, owing to its being primarily an apostrophe to the flag rather than a metrical invocation to the Deity. Oliver Wendell Holmes sought to give a more sacred character to the composition by adding some lines addressed to the Deity, but these have not been able to overshadow the spirit of martial and patriotic glory which the genius of Key infused into his poem.



## WHAT THE POST EXCHANGE SHOULD BE.

Rev. Henry Swift, Chaplain of the 13th Infantry, sends us from Manila an excellent article on the post exchange, accompanied by a letter from Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York, expressing his hearty sympathy with Mr. Swift's ideas. Bishop Potter says: "Your plan is of great value in that it promises to be fairly self-supporting. If this can be demonstrated by an experiment made with private means, the friends of the scheme could go with much greater hope of success to the War Department and ask for authority to exploit it with Government funds. In any case I think it will be recognized that you have gotten hold of a really great problem how best to contribute to the happiness and well being, in one word, the morale of the soldier, at the right end." Chaplain Swift says:

In April, 1899, I was made Exchange Officer at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. I served in that capacity until July 1st, when I was ordered to the Philippines. My comments and views are drawn mainly from this brief experience.

When I first took charge the canteen was closed. However, when by permission of the Secretary of War it was to be reopened the Commanding Officer, while urging me to remain in charge, gave me the option of resigning. I elected to remain, considering it a purely official duty, and being desirous to test the value of the exchange in every branch. I may add that during this whole period I served as counsel for prisoners brought up before the General Court. And so had very much of an inside view of results both when there was and was not a canteen.

At our post we had a fairly good set of rooms for a store. The store was equal to our needs, and we carried a general lot of merchandise, tobacco, foods, writing material, toilet articles, men's furnishings, etc. We sold at an average profit of 15 per cent. There was little dead stock. Men and families could buy almost everything they needed, of a better quality at a lower price, and without the trouble, not to speak of the temptations, of going to the city. In addition we would buy special orders, giving the benefit of trade discount, and charging only freight, our profits consisting only of cash discounts.

The restaurant was a miserable room, accommodating eight at two small deal tables and half a dozen more at a rough counter. There was left hardly elbow room for storage, cooking and dish washing. This feature, which should have been the most attractive, was lamentably insufficient, unattractive and never paid expenses.

The gymnasium, in another and distant part of the post, was tolerably well equipped. But it became necessary to dismantle it and turn it into a school room. Later on the Medical Department displaced the school and turned it into a pest hospital for infectious cases.

The recreation room was about 14x16, giving barely room for one billiard table. There was no space for a reading room.

The canteen was a rough and shabby room, with sagging doors and windows, furnished with half a dozen fine tables, a wooden bar and some two dozen chairs.

At the time I was appointed one battalion of the 24th Infantry was garrisoning the post. The 24th had won an enviable name in Cuba, not only for valor in the field, but for the calm courage with which it had afterwards labored among the yellow fever sufferers at and near Siboney. The battalion, however, had but a handful of these fine men remaining. It was largely composed of recent recruits. During the period when the canteen was closed the reputation of the regiment suffered severely. The men herded in the low haunts and dives of the city. There were all kinds of disgraceful affairs, including a murder, shooting and stabbing affrays, jailings, etc.; and our garrison docket was crowded, including even non-commissioned officers. It was the story of the house swept and garnished.

To close the canteen on the reservation could not compel or legislate the drinking element into decency. It simply opened the way to unrestricted carousing in the city. It was an evil period; and we all felt that it would be far better to have the canteen open and have this element well in hand, where decency and order could be maintained, and where the procuring of intoxicants was impossible; for a soldier's pay was hardly sufficient or his stomach capacious enough, to absorb enough of what had been dispensed in the canteen to reach this point.

After the reopening of the canteen our disorders ceased. Drunkenness became most rare, and in every instance occurred only when the men went to town. No beer was allowed to be taken into the barracks. Treating was forbidden. The bar keeper, a man who never drank, never hesitated to refuse to sell when he thought it necessary; and officers were ready to confine any man who abused his privileges. I may safely say that decency and order were the rule as far as my experience went. We did not permit the sale of light wines, or even bottled beer, as two or three men, the very first day, were detected trying to carry their bottles out of the canteen.

The canteen however, is, or should be, a very small part of the exchange system. I had hoped, had my stay been longer, to provide through the restaurant, gymnasium, recreation rooms, etc., for other and better needs, physical, mental and moral.

But to do this we needed, and shall always need, first, foremost, and only, a building proper to its purpose, a building in some proportion with the dignity of the post, convenient of access and sufficiently attractive. I can not insist upon this too strongly. It is the ever recurrent problem to distress the Commander of a post. He is told to take the leaveings, after all other uses have been met, and the results are rarely satisfactory, as they can testify who have seen the ancient burrows employed at some posts. Then it is an object to gather all departments under one roof or in contiguous structures instead of having them scattered over the post in every unsavory hole and corner. It is within the powers of a garrison to erect buildings, but no force, with its most uncertain tenure of residency, is willing to go to so great expense. I remember that at Fort Supply the exchange did put up a new structure, but the last nail was scarcely driven when orders came to abandon the post, and the money sunk in the exchange was a dead loss. A proposition to build would probably be defeated when presented to any council whatsoever.

The only remedy, the only way to accomplish the full purposes of the exchange in a post is for the Government to cut the Gordian knot of regulations, and allow appropriations for the purpose. It might cost \$10,000 at a post, but it would be money well invested. It would be in its way as instrumental to the moral well being of the garrison as the hospital is to its physical. We can not compute everything on a dollar and cents basis, but I believe, and I think I speak the voice of very many of my brother officers in saying so, that it will pay.

Where a thousand men, more or less, are gathered to-

gether, there is something more needed than a cot to sleep in, or a ration to draw and eat, or drills, guards reviews and fatigues to fill in the time. The men are strong and vigorous, craving for mental and physical diversion, and for some variation from the monotony of barracks fare. Generally to meet these wants some neighboring town will offer an abundance of low, cheap and vile entertainment, and become a source of demoralization at once. Saloons, gambling dens, low dance houses, brothels, are ever ready to batten on soldiers driven from the vacuousness of the garrison to seek amusement and occupation elsewhere. Why should not healthy, legitimate, orderly and attractive diversion be provided in the post, and so much better and cheaper than a man would be but throwing money away to seek them elsewhere?

While I fear my idea may be long in being realized, yet I take pleasure in imagining it has been, as at some post, which I ask you to visit.

The eye is attracted on entering the post by a handsome, spacious two-story structure, gay and lighter in its composition than the more staid and dignified quarters barracks and offices. It is of frame. A broad veranda runs around both stories. The ground floor is elevated enough to give a roomy basement. Trees, shrubbery, well trimmed leaves and flower beds surround and adorn the whole. It is the post exchange. And a steady going and returning stream shows that it meets many needs. The main entrance leads into a broad hall, where flights of stairs on either side lead to the upper floor. On the ground floor is a large and roomy restaurant. It is plainly and tastefully decorated and furnished. The tables of varying size are covered with cloths and properly equipped, the chairs are substantial and comfortable. There is no air of sordidness anywhere. It is a good, comfortable roomy place, where any one could eat with appetite. The bill of fare furnishes a liberal choice of five, ten and fifteen-cent items. If a meal is ordered, the china is a neat, serviceable kind, not coarse, thick and Gargantuan. The silver, or rather plated ware, is of good quality, while the viands are of the best material, and as cheap as they are good. In fact, it will be found that the profit has been pared down just barely to exceed the cost. On the other side of the hall is the store, well equipped with staples, and supplying fruits, berries and other easily sold articles in their season. Doors open into this from hall and veranda, as is the case with the restaurant. Here all goods are of excellent quality, cheap, but with a sufficient profit to exceed expenses considerably.

In the basement is a well equipped gymnasium, and a set of bath or toilet rooms. A portion of the basement is devoted to the canteen, where beer is dispensed, generally and preferably at tables. This feature is plain, neat and orderly, but not rendered especially attractive. If men must drink, they will get here a first-class, mild beer, and the profit on sales will approach 100 per cent. There is no attempt to compete in prices with outside institutions. Alongside of the basement is a bowling alley. It is entered through the gymnasium, and the curator collects a fee from each who wishes to play. So the bowling alley becomes self-supporting. The gymnasium is free, and regular classes are conducted by competent instructors detailed for the purpose, who draw no extra pay therefor.

Going to the upper floor we find one side is devoted, first, to a billiard hall, where games may be played for a small fee. Adjoining is a room for card tables and various games, chess, checkers, cribbage boards, etc., being provided free by the exchange.

Another room is the reading room. Here on racks are hung files of dailies and weeklies, while the better magazines also appear.

The expenses of the reading room are met partly by an appropriation from the quartermaster's department, partly by appropriations from the exchange council. Here also are tables for writing, furnished with pens, ink, blotters, etc. Another room contains the post library. This which of late years for lack of support has been going to pieces all through the Army, has been rehabilitated and largely augmented by contributions from the exchange funds. In all these rooms we find smoking allowed, proper regulation being made for cleanliness.

On the other side is a commodious hop room, with dressing rooms, and in the end a stage equipped with drop scene and flies, sufficient for amateur theatricals, concerts, lectures, or even the performance of outside troupes. A rental is charged by the exchange where the entertainment is from outside parties; otherwise not. Extra pay of janitors, expense of cleaning, etc., are met by the parties giving the entertainment. For the hops the tables, etc., in the restaurant are available at much reduced expense.

On inquiry we find that the mere shell of all this has been provided by the Government. The house itself, and its heating; the permanent fixtures of the gymnasium, the stage furnishing (possibly), tables in reading room and library, card room and hop room, chairs there, as well as the book shelves. All else, billiard tables, bowling alley outfit, implements of the gymnasium, restaurant and bar dishes, linen and utensils, tables and chairs in restaurant, store equipment, etc., etc.; these have come from exchange funds. This of course has not been the work of a day; but as profits have accrued additions have been made. The rule, however, from the beginning has been to have everything good and attractive as well as substantial.

The employees of the exchange are in part civilians, in part men detailed from the ranks. The administration of the canteen and restaurant is by civilians. The men in the gymnasium, reading, card room, hop room, billiard room, bowling alley and library, the janitor and his assistants when needed and those in the store are enlisted men. The steward is a civilian. The rate of pay is varying for civilians. Of the soldiers, some receive \$50, some \$35, according to the character of their work. On occasions as after pay day, when there is a rush of business, men are temporarily detailed to help, except in the canteen. This is the mission of the exchange; the men take a pride in it as their club, as being a center of attraction, as satisfying almost every need, as not only self-supporting, but also furnishing a dividend at stated intervals to the organizations. The officers take a natural pride in it for its decency, usefulness and as benefiting their companies as a whole. There is no question of its paying expenses. Given a commodious, suitable and attractive building, there will be no appeal for support or charity; nor will the exchange be a dead feature in the post life.

But after all, if the regiment leaves, what then? It has, we will estimate, a money interest in the stock and fixtures of the exchange of from \$5,000 up. There will be no difficulty. The incoming regiment has sold out its interest in the exchange of its previous post. It comes provided with funds to buy out the exchange here. It pays what it can, and if there be a balance of debt, it is eventually canceled out of the profits accruing. The affair is simple; the settlement amicable.

I wish the public instead of fighting the exchange blindly because of the canteen, would favor and ask for its better equipment, and they would find that in providing a varied departmental system, they would make the now hated canteen its best attractive feature, and conduce most materially to the order, happiness and morale of the garrison.

HENRY SWIFT,  
Chaplain, U. S. A.

## THE FORTY-SECOND EN ROUTE.

Caloocan, P. I., Jan. 4.

The transport Columbia, carrying the 42d U. S. Vol. Infantry, sailed from San Francisco on her long voyage to Manila on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 30, 1899. We left the Presidio at nine minutes to 11 this a. m., and pulled out from the dock at five minutes to 1 (two hours and four minutes), after a four and one-half mile march loading the troops and baggage, which is certainly good time. While en route through the city a great crowd cheered us on, and the universal remark was, "Those poor fellows will miss their turkey dinner to-day." We have the following officers with us: The K. O., Lieut. Col. Beacom, Maj. McCaw, Capt. Burns, Herman, Lang, Cunningham, Maj. Stopford, Shallenberger, Lieuts. Webster, Reiser, Little, Lomax, McCool, Novak, Jackson, Hammer, Keck, Weed, Spiller, Powers, Beale, and Kitts. All have been seasick excepting Capt. Burns and Lieut. Keck.

Among the officers are a number of good singers and they enjoy themselves in singing on the officers' deck. We now have a school of instruction for officers, conducted by Col. Beacom, for one hour each day, in Transport Regulations, Troops in Campaign, Guard Duty, Advance and Rear Guard, Army Regulations, Articles of War, and Signaling. Maj. McCaw also conducts a school in first aid to the injured. Company officers instruct their non-commissioned officers in the same subjects as they were instructed in the A. M., so during the day we have but few moments to ourselves, which is for the best, as it keeps our minds from other things and places which are more than dear to us now that we are sailing farther and farther away from them. Every evening we sit in the saloon, and some one, especially the K. O., gives us some of his experiences, which are in many cases very interesting.

One day we were seated on the deck, when we heard fire call sounded. All of us joined our respective companies and had them formed and under complete control in less than three minutes, and were ready to go where the K. O. directed, but there was no need for us, as it was a false alarm, but only a very few officers knew that it was only part of our drill and none of the men. Every morning and afternoon we have a band concert for about an hour each time, and it is certainly fine, and keeps all hands in good humor. The officers have their breakfast at 8:30, and that is the time the band plays in the morning, and at 1:30 p. m. we have dinner and again the band plays.

On our ninth day out, Friday night, Dec. 8, we reached Honolulu and the next day the whole command went on a practice march of about eight miles to a dead volcano and returned in the afternoon, after which I took in the town, visiting the Palace of former Queen Lili, also the State Building. Then to the Hawaiian Hotel, the best in the islands, where the officers had dinner; our band playing a concert for the benefit of the guests. We then went to the opera and saw "Amorita" by a Boston company.

After a very pleasant stay in Honolulu over Saturday, Sunday and Monday, we left the afternoon of the last day at 4:30 amid a great amount of cheering and good wishes, as we had made a great many friends during our short stay. One very distinguished gentleman I met was President Sanford B. Dole. I went to see the palace, and he was there. He passed the time of day and asked me how I liked Honolulu and in general was very pleasant. He took me all over the Palace, and showed me the throne room, which is very seldom entered. The day we sailed he came down to say goodbye to the K. O.

We also met some very nice ladies who took numerous photo snap shots of us while decorated according to their pretty custom of decorating people who are going beyond the sea. The decorations consist of hundreds of flowers strung together as we usually do beads. They are called Lau. Everywhere we went we were greeted with "Alooho." It means a number of different things such as, with love to you, good morning, welcome, and, in fact, everything in the way of a pleasant salutation.

After coming in off guard I took a trip to see the interesting places, including Waskiki, a bathing resort with a fine beach, and Kapealani Park, a very fine drive from which a fine view of Diamond Head, an extinct volcano, can be seen, where it soars aloft from the road about 800 feet; from there I went to Bishop Museum, which is very attractive. The most interesting place was the fish market. I never saw such an array of fish; they were entirely different from the fish we see in our markets. Then I traveled to the Pali, which means precipice. It is a pass of some 1,200 feet elevation between peaks of 2,800 to 3,200 feet. It was here the great battle was fought between Kamehameha and the natives of Oahu (the island on which Honolulu is situated) when the latter were driven with great slaughter through the pass and over the perpendicular precipice of 500 feet in height. I then went to Ewa plantation, the finest on the island, and saw a good sugar plant.

One of L's men, Curt E. Hall, died on the voyage and was buried, not in the ground or the sea, but between decks, or rather in the hold of the ship, with military honors. The company viewed his remains, after which three volleys were fired over him and taps sounded. His body has been embalmed and will be shipped back to his home on our arrival at Manila. Every transport now has an embalmer and undertaker so that no more men are buried at sea. The bodies are put in zinc caskets and soldered up so that they are air tight. This boy is the fourth the regiment has lost; one was shot, one committed suicide and two died from natural causes.

Christmas eve we passed Assumption Island, a living volcano 2,800 feet above the sea and the first land we had seen after leaving Honolulu. The men had an extra dinner on Christmas and the day was enlivened by a concert by the regimental band. A programme of events was arranged in which every officer had his part. The men entered into all the sports with great vim. Duty of all kind was suspended for all day, excepting guard duty. At night the ship's officers gave us a swell blow-out, there being seven different kinds of wine, including champagne, in untold quantities. It started at 7:30 p. m. and lasted until midnight. The whole ship was decorated from stem to stern and looked grand. In the evening a flashlight photo was taken of all the officers.

After Christmas we ran out of fresh water and were compelled to drink half condensed water. The condenser was out of order, and therefore we got half salt water to drink. I did not have a drink of water in five days, and as the tea and coffee were made with the same water, not much of them either. The Columbia had on board 6,022 Christmas boxes for officers and men in the Philippines. There was one for General Lawton weighing 154 pounds, which, alas, he never received.

December 30th we were off Luzon and that night we officers gave the ship's officers a blow-out in return for their courtesy on Christmas day.

We left the Columbia about 11 o'clock on the 2d of



January and proceeded to march to Calocan, which is 3 1/2 miles from Manila and forms the left of the line of defence. All day long the insurgents pass through the lines, but that is their privilege, as they call themselves amigos (friends), but five minutes after they get out of sight they change their clothes and dig up their guns out of the bushes. We have got to stand and be shot at and not return it, for the minute we give chase the niggers change their clothes and appear as friends.

The native women go to Manila to buy saltpetre, lead and such stuff to make ammunition for the insurgent army, and it is my business to stop and search and take away from them all this stuff. You would be surprised to see where they carry it, and I have had occasion to almost undress them in order to get it. They have very few clothes on as it is, but they use all kinds of schemes to get this stuff over the line.

The native soldiers won't fight in the open but wait until it gets dark, and then every once in a while a bullet goes sailing over your head, but "nears" don't count.

The officers do not use swords any more; they are with their clothes in Manila, and they carry only revolvers, and in every respect look just like the men, excepting that they carry guns and we revolvers.

Being here all alone makes it almost constant duty, but I am taking the doctor's advice and doing all my sleeping in the daytime. Around my room at night a lot of monkeys come chattering and raising the dickens in general.

BAY RIDGE.

#### A SWISS REVIEW OF AMERICAN WAR.

The latest of the studies of military history by Col. F. Lecomte, of Switzerland, is a volume dealing with Frederick the Great, Washington and Napoleon Bonaparte. It is published by F. Rouge, Lausanne, Switzerland, and has maps of the chief campaigns. The author took part in our Civil War, doing staff duty on the Federal side, and his intimate knowledge of the terrain over which Washington operated gives accuracy to his explanation of the various movements. The frosts of many winters have fallen on the locks of the Swiss Colonel and the memories of his younger days flare up when the course of his history stirs his recollection as at page 165 in the description of the investment of Cornwallis at Yorktown. His remark that this was a "prelude to the peninsular campaign of McClellan 80 years later" inspires this footnote: "I had the honor of participating in that siege in good and genial company and retain precious memories of it, as well as of the capture of Richmond, April 2, 1865. Beautiful days of long ago! Receive here in passing my homage and my farewell."

The lapse of years has evidently clouded the Colonel's recollection of the momentous event of Richmond's capture, else he would remember that Jeff Davis was in church on Sunday morning, April 2, and was informed of the approach of the Federals, and that the Confederates spent the night getting out of the city.

By placing Washington in his volume between Frederick and Napoleon, both of whom had the powers of an absolute sovereign, he is enabled to bring out more clearly one of Washington's traits which perhaps has not been made enough of in the study of his character—his ability to subordinate his own views to the opinions of others and to carry out the decisions of a majority though they were opposed to him, with as much seal as if they were his own, as in the case of the march before the battle of Monmouth, which, says the author, he would have made more offensive had he not been in a minority in the council of war.

Valuable lessons Col. Lecomte finds can be drawn from Washington's part in the war—from the skilful passage of the Delaware in 1776, the successful battles of Trenton and Princeton, the able transfer of the Army from Boston to New York, the subsequent movements from New York towards Philadelphia, then to Valley Forge, West Point and the Hudson, and the Yorktown campaign. He writes of Washington with the enthusiasm of affection, minimizes every defeat he sustained and allows no credit to go to others that can be accorded to the Commander in Chief. The capture of Burgoyne he will not permit to go to the credit of Gen. Gates, but ascribes to the "wise foresight and plans of Washington." His operations, in the opinion of Col. Lecomte, showed that Washington possessed the strategic intuition of the great Captains of war, with all the energy necessary to bring his plans to fruition or to renew them after checks. Often beaten he would never consider himself beaten.

Speaking of the uncertain character of the troops under Washington, due to their short terms of enlistment, the author says that he showed in the plainest manner that militia, however great may be their lack of instruction, when fighting on ground they know, with a cause they hold close to their heart, and commanded by officers of their own stamp, militia and patriots like themselves, united in interest and destiny, are able to measure themselves without apprehension against the best of permanent armies. But the author hastens to add that this encomium must not be taken to mean that a country should be lulled into apathy in regard to the organic defects of the militia. It is necessary for the militia to become true soldier-citizens, either by individual instruction or in bodies, both in armament and equipment.

Col. Lecomte draws from the War of the Revolution another lesson which would serve Great Britain well to-day if she had learned it years ago. This was the increased importance given to the infantry, especially the light infantry, and the use on a large scale of skirmishers and firing at will. The employment in battle by Washington of whole companies of hunters resulted in their methods of attack dominating all the engagements, despite the laborious efforts of the wise and zealous Prussian General, Von Steuben, to inculcate in the American troops the beautiful maneuvers of Potadam. These habits of warfare were taken back to Europe by the French troops under de Rochambeau, by the hired Hessians of Great Britain and by the English themselves. In Europe the new methods and habits of war, especially in the work of the infantry, found complete support in the events of the French Revolution. These methods go back essentially to the American Revolution and to Washington as the military type of that war.

Coming to a comparison of the three men whose military genius he has set forth, Col. Lecomte finds that each of the three had his part in the development of the art military. Frederick showed the great value of permanent troops, of campaigns methodically carried on with large camps and ordinarily suspended in winter. Washington extended constantly the work of the infantry skirmishers and fought his campaigns in every season. Bonaparte reinforced the columns of the old royal army with skirmishers "à l'Americaine," lived off the country and created the perfect modern Army, profiting by the achievements of his two distinguished predecessors.

The student of the present war in South Africa in which the situation, so far as the personnel of the Army is concerned, largely represents that of the War of Rev-

olution can scarcely fail to wonder that English military writers have not written along the lines of Col. Lecomte and brought before their Army chiefs the importance of the reforms in the methods of warfare which Washington inaugurated, and which both politically and militarily speaking, made the war of 1776 indeed the War of the Revolution.

#### THE CARABAO FOR ARMY PURPOSES.

From the Scientific American.

The relative value of the mule and the Carabao, or, as it is commonly called, the water buffalo, for Army purposes in the Philippines has been a subject of speculation and experiment during the operations of our Army in the Archipelago through the rainy season. The almost indispensable character of the carabao to the natives made it seem advisable to try the creature for transport service in place of the mule, and several trains of ammunition and provisions have been carried in the rear of our Army by the buffaloes. These bull trains for transportation purposes have proved a success under certain conditions. Where haste and dispatch are necessary they are dismal failures. As an instance of their slowness, an Army train of bulls was recently despatched with a load of provisions and ammunition from the Bagbag river to San Fernando. Although only a distance of 12 miles, it took the bulls over half a day to cover the distance.

In traveling through the country in the rainy season, rivers and swollen streams are encountered every mile or so, and crossing these is a pleasure rather than a disadvantage to the carabao. If given all the bathing they want, the carabao bulls will work continuously, and never show signs of exhaustion; but cut them off from all water for any length of time, they will drop down dead in harness.

The flies, mosquitoes and other insects in the Philippines are so large and numerous that even the mules are seriously disturbed by them, but the carabaos after bathing in the muddy streams have their bodies so coated with mud and slime that the insects cannot bother them.

The Chinamen are the best drivers of the carabaos, and a "Chino" driver is employed for every one that is sent out with a provision train. The animals are quiet and docile if handled properly, but if crossed or angered they show a temper and power that makes them more formidable than the native warriors to fight off. The "Chino" drivers know how to favor the beasts, and when to give them water and when to make them leave the stream. They are trained so well that they step into line and over the shafts as carefully as a gentle horse waiting to be harnessed.

The animals are rudely yoked to the carts, and are driven by means of a rope fastened to a ring in their noses. The "Chino" drivers control them by means of this rope and loud shouts similar to those used by a farmer in steering his yoke of oxen. The animals are so slow of foot that they were ruled off the principal street of Manila because they impeded the progress of traffic and caused frequent trouble. The beasts are able to strike a good gait, however, as witnessed many times in runaways. Then they show a fleetness of foot that surprises all who are not thoroughly acquainted with them, but their hide is so tough that the drivers cannot prod them deep enough to force them to a faster trot. A wild carabao is not an agreeable animal to meet, and there are immense herds of them roaming in the islands. Several times they have charged upon our soldiers in anger and caused a sensation of more importance than a charge of the native soldiers. With their long horns and powerful muscles they are able to give a whole regiment all the work it needs for a short time. The bullets from the rifles do not always kill or even cripple the wild beasts, and a charge cannot be checked by a volley or two from well-directed rifles. This shooting sometimes serves to anger the animals instead of intimidating them, and they plunge through the deep grass and jungles like a maddened herd of elephants, and sometimes prove almost as formidable.

These wild buffaloes come from the interior, where many natives spend their time in capturing and taming them. It takes a long time to tame the wild creatures and break them into service. Some old bulls absolutely refuse to be tamed, and they show their resentment for capture up to the time of their death. Most of those in service are born and bred in captivity, and the young calves are very easily trained for use. Still enough of the wild carabaos are caught every year to keep the stock from degenerating. They take to civilized life much more readily than our American bison, resembling in this respect the true water buffalo of India.

The strength of these animals is marvelous. In respect to size, strength and ponderousness they resemble the elephant more than any other creature. They simply haul anything that is hitched behind them, and it is the shaft or traces that break if the load cannot be moved. Across all sorts of rough and miry country they pull the load, although they have not the sure footing of the mule in climbing steep and rough mountains and hills. They are better in the soft, miry lowlands which compose so large a part of the Philippines. When angered and running away, they dash across the country with their heavy load as if it were so much light, flimsy cotton. If whipped for its misdeeds, its meek eyes seem to ask why it is punished, and they look as innocent as those of a child or a deer. In truth it is a strange animal, and not much unlike the natives of the islands which it inhabits.

G. E. W.

#### SCRIBBLING SOLDIERS.

The itch for scribbling has broken out in the British Army in South Africa just as it did in ours after the opening of the Spanish War and the English public are being treated to all sorts of criticism from the front. The spread of education has filled the ranks with men who handle a lively pen, and their relatives or friends have clearly no hesitation in taking their letters to papers, which publish them gladly.

Our English service contemporaries rightly hold that the result of this is bad. A legitimate protest can always be made against the appearance of what are very serious accusations against Generals made by nameless soldiers in the ranks. They can only spread a very bad spirit. And there is something monstrous in the repetition of one particular story, which professes to give the last words of General Wauchop. The discipline of the British Army would be what all its continental enemies assert that it is, if an officer of his rank, in the heat of action, could appeal to his men against his superior.

Though the rule of Frederick the Great that it was not the business of a soldier to think may be carried too far, the doctrine that the soldier is not only to think

but is to express his thoughts may be utterly subversive of discipline. Whatever men may have thought of the management which led to the disaster to the Highland Brigade, they outrage military discipline when they shout it to the world. Happily with us we have come to estimate at their true value criticisms contained in the letters of enlisted men. Early in the Filipino war certain papers were filled with accounts from the front about the cruelties practiced on the natives by our soldiers. Some of the descriptions were dressed up with local color that gave them a plausible look of verisimilitude. We extended a kindly warning to our horror-stricken contemporaries to be chary of accepting such statements as gospel truth, but the epistolary "exposures" continued. Eventually these accusations were so utterly disproved that it is doubtful whether at the present time an intelligent reader would give more than passing notice to letters that nearly a year ago would have set a considerable part of the daily press by the ears.

#### RED CROSS WOMEN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

At the time of the dissolution a year ago of Auxillary No. 3 of the Red Cross Society, which had been organized at the outbreak of the war with Spain, there remained a small balance in its treasury. This sum was turned over to a special committee composed of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, of New York; Mrs. William S. Cowles, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, with instructions to expend it in work in the Philippines. The war in the Philippines assumed proportions not anticipated at the time, and the committee has continued actively at work. At a meeting in New York Feb. 10 it was reported that \$57,131 had been received. The Ice Plant Auxillary, the Ambulance Auxillary, the Cot Committee and the American National Red Cross Relief Committee turned over to the Chairman, Mrs. Reid, as the emergencies arose, thousands of dollars to be used for the maintenance of nurses and for purchasing supplies. Many private contributions were also received. A large part of these receipts, aside from salaries, railway transportation and subsistence of nurses, was spent in procuring nourishing delicacies for the sick and in forwarding them to the Philippines. Twenty-nine nurses in all were sent to the Philippines.

Under the first arrangement authorized by the Secretary of War, four nurses were sent on each of the three transports, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. They cared for 552 patients during the voyage, and, upon reaching the Philippines, found their services so much in demand that the committee sent a second detachment, selected in San Francisco, and later a third detachment selected in New York. At one time, it was reported, over 1,000 sick and wounded men were under the sole charge of the committee's nurses, and they are still reserved for the officers' wards and for the most serious cases. All now in the field have agreed to remain in the service till the 1st of June, 1900, and the committee at the meeting decided to make every effort to keep the work up to its full efficiency till that date. The Chairman received subscriptions to the amount of \$1,000 to be expended for books to be sent to the Young Men's Christian Association in the Army and Navy Building in Manila. A library of 5,000 volumes to go directly to the hospitals had been previously selected by the Ice Plant Committee and presented through the Special Committee on Trained Nurses to the Manila hospitals.

#### A MODERN BATTLEFIELD.

Describing a battle under modern conditions, a South African war correspondent says:

"Nowadays nothing is seen, no man, no smoke. The only thing seen is the dust thrown up by the bullets, like a rainstorm on the surface of a lake, the artillery throwing shells and the shells bursting. In contrast to this is the noise, which is infernal; with occasional hells it sounds as if a million kettledrums were being played—a constant tra-ra-ra-ra, with the boom, boom of the big guns and the harsher sound of the pumping of the Maxims, Hotchkiss, Maxim-Nordenfeldts and machine guns in general. The discord is appalling, as every gun has a different sound, and each shell going through the air hums or whistles according to its breed. After a time you can tell what is coming, or if it is one of your own, what is going. The most terrifying of the enemy's guns is a sort of Hotchkiss, which fires about five rounds at a time and throws a one-pound shell, which bursts. You are safe nowhere, as a bullet, fired at an object at 800 yards, which misses, hits and kills at 2,000 or 5,000. It practically means with these rifles that a bullet is never spent until it hits something and remains there. When a bullet strikes, you hear nothing; it goes right through a man and probably travels on another 2,000 yards. You hear a grunt or a gurgle, and the man collapses and doubles up."

#### THE EL PASO TROUBLE.

Newspaper despatches from El Paso, Tex., describe an attack made on the city jail there on Feb. 17 by a squad of negro soldiers, led by Corp. James Hull, of Co. C, 25th Inf., from Fort Bliss, to liberate two comrades held there for a petty offense. One jail guard named Newton Stewart, a former rough rider, and Corp. Hull were killed. The Chief of Police, Sheriff and others went to the post and demanded the surrender of the men. Capt. R. H. R. Loughborough, commanding, offered all the aid in his power. Trouble between the colored soldiers and civil officers is said to have been brewing for some time.

General McKibbin, commanding the Department of Texas, has forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army a copy of the following telegram dated Feb. 18 from Capt. Loughborough: "Through negligence or connivance of non-commissioned officer in charge of barracks, arm racks were opened last night, and a number of rifles taken out. One soldier was killed, and I learn one guard, at city jail, where two soldiers were held for drunk and disorderly. Arm racks are now locked, and keys in my possession. All ammunition has been placed under lock and key. Have not permitted anyone to leave garrison. Am co-operating with civil authorities, and will do everything in my power to bring the guilty parties to justice." General McKibbin adds that he has ordered an additional officer to Fort Bliss, and that he will make a thorough investigation. He says that no further trouble is apprehended.

A later despatch from Capt. Loughborough, dated San Antonio, Feb. 19, read as follows: "Adjutant General, Department of Texas: Everything quiet here, and from what I can learn is in city; believe I have the leader; investigation necessarily slow; every effort being made to find guilty party; civil authorities are very considerate and are co-operating; believe non-commissioned officer in charge of barracks one of party. Keys of arm racks found on soldier killed."



## FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Congress has this week proved to be of more importance to the personnel of the Army than during the weeks which have passed. On Feb. 19 Senator Hawley in the Senate and Mr. Hull in the House introduced the long-looked-for Army bill which was prepared in the War Department. There has been much speculation relative to this bill, but prior to its introduction nothing of an official nature was given out by the Department.

Although the Army bill was prepared at the request of the Committee on Military Affairs, the opinion of the various members of these committees does not seem to favor the radical change proposed by the Secretary of War. It is safe to say that it will be seriously opposed in both the Senate and House, and there is little doubt but that the two military committees will report the measure with many amendments. There is some talk in the House Committee of having an entirely different bill prepared by Mr. Hull, which will not be so seriously opposed by staff officers of the Army, and which will carry a provision establishing the Regular Army of the United States upon a basis of 65,000 enlisted men.

On Thursday the Senate Committee on Military Affairs referred the military bill to the sub-committee. The Senate committee is now considering the measure which establishes a Corps of Army Nurses with a chief nurse, who shall be a graduate of some reputable school of nurses. There is considerable opposition to this bill and it will probably be adversely reported by the committee.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has now nearly completed the Naval Appropriation bill. Owing to the illness of Mr. Boutelle the committee has been forced to spend more time than usual this year on the bill. The Secretary of the Navy will be heard next week on the increase in the Navy. One of the many difficult problems which has confronted the committee in preparing the appropriation bill this year is the question of armor plate. As stated in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 17 it is very probable that the bill will advocate the purchase of Krupp armor at \$450 a ton. Naval officers, versed in the subject of armor plate, are unanimously of the opinion that this armor at this price is the best which can be obtained. Members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs are also in favor of getting Krupp armor. The objection will come in the Senate.

Secretary Gage has sent to the House of Representatives a request from Secretary Root for an appropriation of \$40,000 for new barracks at Sandy Hook, N. J., proving ground.

The President has signed H. J. Res. 6, authorizing the Secretary of War to use \$60,000 of the appropriations for the support of the Regular and Volunteer Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, for the construction of a modern military hospital at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Also H. R. 3718. An act for the preservation of the frigate Constitution.

The Senate has passed H. R. 6267 to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act to suspend the operation of certain provisions of law relating to the War Department, and for other purposes." Also S. 854, to place Lieut. Horace P. McIntosh, U. S. N., on the retired list of the Navy, at a salary equal to 75 per cent. of the sea pay of his grade at the time of his retirement, to take effect Jan. 1, 1899.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs reported adversely on S. 2199 for the relief of Volunteer officers and soldiers who served in the Philippine Islands beyond the period of their enlistment; the bill was postponed indefinitely.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported without amendment S. 2870, concerning disbursing officers of the Subsistence Department of the Army. Also H. R. 99, to establish a military post at or near Des Moines, Ia.

The Senate has reconsidered the vote by which S. 1636, authorizing the President of the United States to nominate Lieut. Comdr. R. M. G. Brown, now on the retired list, to be a commander on the retired list, was indefinitely postponed, and the bill has been recommended to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The House Committee on Interstate Commerce considered without final action the bill to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service. This bill has already been reported from the Senate Committee on Commerce, and it will receive favorable consideration by the House Committee and will probably become a law during the present session. Its effect is to put the officers of the Service on the same footing as the officers of the Army and Navy in rank and pay. The pay of officers of this Service under the present law is wholly inadequate. The bill makes Captains of the Cutter Service rank with Majors in the Army and Lieutenant Commanders in the Navy. It is a just bill and should be made a law.

The appointment has been announced of Mr. Grout, Mr. Heatwole and Mr. Berry as visitors on the part of the House of Representatives to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Also of Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Olmsted and Mr. Slayden as visitors on the part of the House of Representatives to the Military Academy at West Point.

A petition was presented in the Senate by Mr. McBride in which the petitioners say: "The Chamber of Commerce of the city of Seattle respectfully presents to Congress the property of giving pensions to the men engaged in the early Indian wars of the nation. These men were pioneers of the country. They blazed the way for those who came later. They cleared the first land; they built the first houses, opened the first schools, inaugurated the first business ventures, and were first to make the country habitable for men and valuable for the Government. Most of them were financially ruined in the wars, and few of them ever received compensation for their losses. Even for the property taken by the Government they were generally inadequately paid, while for their services in the field they got less than half what was paid Californians similarly engaged about the same time."

The House has received a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Paymaster General and draft of a bill relating to relief of Paymr. F. S. Dodge.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably S. 3210, authorizing the appointment and retirement of David McMurtrie Gregg, brevet Major General, U. S. V., as a Captain in the United States Army. General Gregg was breveted for gallant conduct in forty or more battles, especially at the battle of Gettysburg. The bill provides that no pension shall be paid. The committee also report favorably S. 2870, authorizing subsistence officers to keep, at their own risk, restricted amounts of subsistence funds for payments of small amounts. Also H. R. 99, to establish a military post at or near Des Moines, Ia., which passed the House on Jan. 30.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported S. 1382, amended to authorize Congress to revoke several court-martial orders numbered 93, W. D., A. G. O., Nov. 15, 1875, approving the findings and sentence of the general court martial which convened at Fort Brown, Tex., Sept. 18, 1875, dismissing 1st Lieut. Francis S. Davidson,

9th Cav., and to issue him a certificate of discharge of that date: Provided, That no pay, bounty or allowance shall be paid to him by reason of the act. The bill before amendment authorized the President to appoint Francis S. Davidson a 1st Lieutenant. A bill similar to the one under consideration, amended as proposed, was favorably reported during the second session of the last Congress and passed the Senate June 8, 1898.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs report adversely on S. 393, construing the act for the retirement of enlisted men to include \$7.50 per month as commutation of fuel and quarters. It appears from statements by the Quartermaster and Paymaster that there are nearly 1,500 retired enlisted men of the Army, and that the increase allowed would involve an annual expenditure of \$133,650, and \$1,500,000 to pay this extra allowance up to date. And further, that it is not good policy, nor, in fact, necessary, to increase the pay of these retired enlisted men, who are already well provided for by the Government. This committee also report adversely S. 2199, and recommend that its passage be indefinitely postponed. They state that as the law now exists there is no discrimination between Regular and Volunteer soldiers in the payment of travel pay. Though prior to Jan. 1, 1899, a few soldiers, both Regular and Volunteer, who had been discharged in the Philippines, were paid full travel allowances from the place of their discharge to that of their enlistment, yet the payment or the refusal of these allowances is not due any soldier as a matter of right, but rests in the option of the Government. The Paymaster General, U. S. A., estimates that more than \$7,000,000 would be required to pay those who would come under the terms of this bill.

The Senate Committee on Claims report on S. 2017, for the relief of Lieut. Herbert O. Dunn, U. S. N. He invented and patented a new and useful anchor on Jan. 1, 1889. The Navy Department, under an implied contract with the inventor, manufactured nineteen anchors under this patent. The committee state that they are of the opinion that 4 cents per pound would be but a reasonable compensation to the inventor for the nineteen anchors, amounting to the sum of \$4,814.04. The committee also recommend the passage of S. 2885, claim of Bvt. Capt. 2d Lieut. J. Davidson, U. S. A., retired, for a balance of salary. A bill of the same character, but for the relief of James Stewart, was passed and approved Feb. 19, 1897. The theory of the claimant is that there is due him the same additional allowances as claimed by Davidson, and it seems to be just and proper that he should have the same opportunity to litigate his case.

The House Committee on Claims recommend the passage of H. R. 2824, to pay certain judgments against Capt. John C. Bates and Lieut. Jonathan A. Yeckley, U. S. A., for acts done by them under orders of their superior officers. A similar bill, No. 6816, was favorably reported by the Committee on Claims for the Fifty-fifth Congress.

## FROM THE ISLANDS.

Advices from Honolulu dated Feb. 9 noted a marked improvement in the plague situation. No new cases had developed in four days. A bounty is offered for live or dead rats and a day was set apart for a wholesale slaughter of rodents. Though the conditions are more hopeful in Honolulu the plague has broken out in other cities of the Hawaiian group.

An official estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the Island of Cuba for the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, places the receipts from customs at \$15,011,089, from postal service at \$244,002; from internal revenue at \$787,592, and miscellaneous at \$303,332, a total of \$16,346,015. The disbursements aggregated \$14,085,805. In them barracks and quarters figured for \$1,269,959 and sanitation for \$3,052,283. Not a single business failure occurred in Havana in the year.

General Wood has reported the death on Feb. 10 at Santiago of James A. Hodges, general prisoner, of acute nephritis.

Maj. Wm. H. Arthur's report on the trip of the hospital ship Missouri, which has been received by Surg. Gen. Sternberg, says nothing of the alleged controversy between him and the master of the ship. Maj. Arthur was the surgeon in charge during the voyage from Manila.

The reported disbanding of the Autonomist party in Cuba is one of the signs of the new view of political existence that is obtaining among the intelligent people of the island. It is significant that this evidence of the subsidence of political bitterness and of the growing unity of the people should synchronize with the determination to reduce the military force.

Washington's birthday was generally observed throughout Puerto Rico. At San Juan, Governor General Davis delivered an address.

The "News" of San Juan, Puerto Rico, of Feb. 3, said: "The daily drill of Troop C, 5th Cavalry, is quite an interesting sight. The movements are quite novel and are witnessed by a large number of spectators. The drill is conducted by Lieut. McClure, commanding officer, under whose direction the command is assuming great proficiency."

The Chicago "Record" says it is impossible for a soldier to get a swallow of whisky upon a Government transport, but the stewards and other officers, and even the crews of chartered steamers, usually manage to smuggle it aboard and sell it secretly to the soldiers. Heroic attempts have been made to break up this practice, but it is found to be almost impossible, because the Captains and other officers of the chartered ships are not only willing to allow their men to make money by illicit sale of liquor, but shield them when detected. Whisky is not carried upon the Government transports, except by the Surgeon among his medical stores. Chief Clerk McCandry, of the Commissary Department, is given as authority for the statement that not a drop had ever been issued to any transport, nor to any officer or private of any regiment going to the Philippines.

The transport Buford arrived at New York Feb. 17 with a large number of bodies of soldiers who had died in Cuba. Most of the remains will be interred at Arlington Cemetery.

Surg. Gen. Sternberg received from San Francisco on Feb. 16 this telegraphic announcement of the arrival of the hospital ship Missouri from Manila: "The hospital ship Missouri arrived to-day, 269 patients. The following died en route: Private Stephen A. Shippee, 13th Inf.; Private William Ryan, 4th Inf.; Private Frank Stansky, 22d Inf.; Melville S. Kister, 12th Inf.; Frank J. Fetters, 17th Inf.; Corp. Andrew Gillespie, 21st Inf.; Privates Frank D. Howes, 33d Inf.; Edward P. Jackson, 21st Inf.; Christian R. Reice, 12th Inf.; John Spika, 14th Inf.; Fred Erickson, 13th Inf.; John Shannessy, 21st Inf.; Sergt. Patrick Moore, 12th Inf.; Corp. Enoch Pleski, 22d Inf.; Privates John W. Plaskett, 37th Inf.; Charles A. Randall, 4th Inf.; Edward Fellnock, 16th Inf.; William Quinn, 17th Inf."

The Quartermaster's Department of the Army is rapidly releasing from charter most of those transports which are not owned by the Government. During the past week these ships have been turned over to their owners: The Columbia, the Dalny Vostock and the St.

Paul. It has been very expensive for the Government to hire these transports, but as the United States had no transport service prior to the Spanish War, it was positively necessary. Very often, however, the War Department paid heavy rental for a transport when she was not doing actual service. It was not uncommon for several of the hired transports to lie idle in either San Francisco or Manila harbors for from one to three weeks. All of this time the Government was paying an exceedingly large sum for the rental of the ships. With the establishment of the semi-monthly transport service between San Francisco and Manila the irregularity of the Manila mail service should cease. There has been considerable complaint hitherto relative to the delay in receiving mail in the Philippines, which, it is hoped, and believed, will not continue.

Quartermaster General Ludington received a cable message Feb. 19 announcing the safe arrival at Manila of the transport Sherman from Seattle, Wash., with forage and other supplies.

We learn that Capt. Stinson, of the Logan, was not the only transport Captain to go through the Red Sea without a pilot. Just about a year ago the U. S. Army Hospital ship Relief, Capt. Frank Harding, master, left New York for Manila. Capt. Harding not only took the Relief through the Red Sea without a pilot, but he made a record trip between the two ports, being out thirty-nine and a half days. This has not since been beaten.

## LATEST FROM MANILA.

If the press despatches announcing the prospective trial of a Filipino insurgent as a bandit prove correct, it will show that the policy we foreshadowed in our columns several months ago has been forced upon the American authorities by the stern logic of events. The insurgent in question was a member of a guerrilla band that attacked a squad of Americans on Feb. 2, killing a Corporal. The charges against him are stated to be murder, and assault with intent to kill. Whether the carrying out of this policy, which is not an easy one to pursue in such cases, will be affected by the fact that fifty American prisoners are still in the hands of the rebels, remains to be seen.

Generals Bates and Bell, with the 40th and 45th Infantry, one battery and many pack mules, sailed Feb. 15 from Manila for the province of Caimarines, in the extreme southeastern end of Luzon. The Baltimore and transports Tartar and Athenian, together with accompanying gunboats, make up the fleet. It is reported that this will be the last expedition, as the rebellion has now reached a point where extensive military movements would be a waste of time and where steps may well be commenced to test the effectiveness of general policing.

There were 12 cases of bubonic plague in Manila the past week. Out of a total of 51 cases of suspected plague, 42 proved genuine and 32 deaths resulted, half of them being Chinamen. A hundred inspectors are enforcing the sanitary regulations.

Surg. W. H. Arthur's report on the trip of the hospital ship Missouri to and from Manila has been received by Surg. Gen. Sternberg. It says nothing about the alleged controversy between him and the master of the ship. The weather between Manila and Nagasaki was trying. High winds and head seas made the patients uncomfortable. It became quite cold as higher latitudes were reached, and heavy underclothing was issued to all the patients. Some overcoats were issued. Fresh milk, which could not be found in Manila, was obtained at Nagasaki, but in limited quantity. Maj. Arthur speaks highly of the behavior of the ship in a severe squall that struck her on Jan. 20-21, and that might have proved serious for a less seaworthy vessel. On board were 288 patients, 157 being cases of dysentery, and 45 diarrhoea. When General Shafter was in Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 18, he was interviewed as saying that he regarded the Philippine insurrection as broken. He believed garrisons would be needed there for many years to come.

## MRS. LAWTON'S THANKS.

The following letter has been received by Adj. Gen. Corbin:

Pewee Valley, Ky., Feb. 18, 1900.

Dear General Corbin:

Such kindness as yours can never be repaid, and my heart is very full when I try to thank you. Words seem very poor at such a time. Will you please believe that I do appreciate it and all my life will find comfort in the remembrance. The universal feeling which prompted such wonderful generosity from the Nation is so beautiful to me and so dear, my gratitude is inexpressible profound. It has relieved the one anxious thought Henry would have had and I do not know how to thank you or the Nation.

Believe me, with kind regards, very sincerely,  
MARY C. LAWTON.

## COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

The Comptroller of the Treasury holds that an officer of the Navy retired pursuant to Section 8 of the Navy Personnel act providing for retirement of certain officers of the Navy upon their own application, with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade, is entitled to three-fourths of the pay of an Army officer, corresponding in rank with the grade upon which he is thus retired. The retirement of an officer of the Navy under Section 8 of the Navy Personnel act relates back to June 30 of the fiscal year for which he is retired, and he is entitled only to retired pay from that date, although continued on active duty.

Herbert Weisgarber has appealed from the action of the Auditor of the War Department in the settlement of his claim for allowances due, including reimbursement under G. O. 174, of 1898, for moneys withheld as fines by sentences of summary courts martial while he served as a private in the 3d Regiment of Tenn. Vols. The Comptroller of the Treasury has affirmed the decisions of the Auditor in the case.

The Secretary of War has requested the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury Department as to whether it is competent for an officer of the Army, serving, together with civilians, as a member of the Philippine Commission, to receive out of the Treasury of the United States a compensation for such services in addition to his salary as an officer of the Army. The Comptroller does not decide the question, as it does not come under his jurisdiction, but he says that so long as all the affairs of the islands in question are under military control it may be a matter of great doubt whether any duty connected therewith, performed by an officer of the Army, cannot reasonably be held to be within the legitimate scope of his military duties. If they cannot be so held then the officer's right to additional compensation may depend upon the question whether the two positions were compatible, and upon the language of the law making the appropriation out of which it is proposed to pay him.



The combined Board of Engineering Officers of the Regular Army and renowned architects of the United States have had one meeting to consider the proposed memorial bridge across the Potomac river. Many plans have already been submitted to the Board and it is expected that many more will be received in the near future. The Board will hold weekly meetings, the next one to be Feb. 26.

That the laying of a cable to Manila will prove to be "good business" is shown by the strenuous opposition recently made before the Senate Committee on Commerce, by a representative of a British telegraph company, which claimed to possess concessions from Spain giving it exclusive landing rights in the Philippines till the year 1918. Of course, there is little hope of the concessions standing, in view of the complete transfer of the Philippines to the United States, but it is interesting to note that shrewd capitalists see possible dividends in a Philippine cable.

Apropos of the proposed increase in the Medical Department of the Army, the New York "Medical Journal" of Feb. 17, says: "Congress should not hesitate to provide for the adequate medical corps asked for by the Surgeon General. He ought not to have to go on much longer without a force of commissioned officers sufficient for the needs of the service. It seems to us that more than a certain small proportion of Acting Assistant Surgeons are not an element of strength in the work of caring for the health of the Army."

Congress continues to receive numerous petitions for the establishment of a Veterinary Corps in the Army. Senator Wolcott said recently in this connection: "My impression, from what I gathered from the letters and petitions I have received, is that the veterinary surgeon, who as a rule in these days is a college graduate, a man who has devoted his life to the study of diseases of the horse and their cure, finds that he is so labeled and so placed in the Army that it is impossible for him to accept the position, and that the good men, the best men, are never available for this most important branch of the service, because they are not recognized in the Army except in some very subordinate capacity."

Acting Assistant Surgeon Aristides Agramonte, U. S. A., concludes in the "Medical News," of Feb. 17, his report on bacteriological investigations upon yellow fever. He gives the result of many cases in which immunizing serum injections were used on patients and his conclusion is that "the therapeutic value of these injections once established on a plain and scientific basis, their immunizing power can more easily be determined, and it is not unlikely that a much smaller quantity than that used in treatment will render the necessary protection to individuals whom we to-day consider as non-immunes. The impending and necessary foreign immigration to this island would be very greatly benefited by it."

It does seem as if our English cousins would never get the true relation of things in our Civil War clearly into their minds. Here is the London "Globe" which in describing songs of battle, tells its readers that on a certain occasion a Confederate cavalry regiment was beaten back and demoralized, whereupon the regimental Chaplain saw his opportunity and ordered the buglers to play "John Brown's Body," which was caught up by others and the "field was filled with a vast wave of melody." The retreat was checked and order restored. Our London historian fails to tell us what was the fate of the daring bugler who ventured to play a Northern tune for Confederate ears. Perhaps we shall hear from London next that the Boers rallied to the air of "God Save the Queen."

In a recent speech in the House, Congressman Driggs, of New York, gave some interesting figures in connection with the several wars of the United States. In the Revolution 278,000 soldiers served. Of this number 37,918 received pensions amounting to \$49,000,000. In 1812 the total enlistments were 527,654. Of this number 296,916 served sixty days or more, and 31,000 of them have been pensioned, and 35,000 widows have been pensioned. In the Mexican War 73,260 men enlisted. The total number of pensioners was 32,000, of whom 17,379 survive. In the Civil War the total enlistment was 2,778,304; died in battle or of wounds, 349,944. On account of the tremendous magnitude of the Civil War the pension disbursements resulting from that war have been enormous, amounting to over \$2,300,000,000 since 1865, while the number of pensioners on the roll to-day is 991,519 (there were only 13,000 on the roll in 1865). Collectively there have been 2,271,705 claims filed, 1,616,391 allowed, leaving 655,314 rejected. Deducting 991,519 from 1,616,391, we find over 625,000 of those pensioned have passed over the dark river.

The idea of Government shipyards that has been so vociferously applauded in certain circles is one of those mischievous misconceptions of governmental functions that are put forward with such frequency in these days of "reforms." If this idea should be carried to fruition the result would be a blow at the shipping interests of the country which to-day find support and encouragement in the contracts they receive from the Government. Once all our warships are built in Government shipyards, there will follow a languishing in private shipbuilding that will react disastrously upon our merchant marine. Nor will such a change bring any marked advantage to our Navy. For a time perhaps the quality of the work turned out might keep close to the old standard, but it would soon fall below the high standards which are set by competitive enterprises and by which the Government should always be in a position to profit. One of the chief indictments of the British War Office to-day is that it has depended upon government works and factories for its material, while the Boers made their purchases in the markets of the world, thus securing the latest, most effective and therefore the cheapest artillery, etc., that could be procured.

The bids for the steel, steam lighthouse tender Heather were opened on Feb. 20 in the office of the Naval Superintendent of the Lighthouse Board. The tender is to be delivered at the buoy depot of Astoria, Ore., within twelve calendar months after the signing of contract by the Secretary of the Treasury. The bids were as follows: Townsend & Downey Shipbuilding and Repair Company, Produce Exchange, New York City, \$112,500; Moran Bros., Seattle, Wash., \$109,872; Wolf & Zwicker Iron Works, Portland, Ore., \$139,000.

The "Revue Militaire" of Paris, in its January issue, gives the third part of its review of the Spanish-American War. It quotes from the Army and Navy Journal of Dec. 3, 1898, the speech of General Shafter in New York, in which he explained that the world would

have mocked us had we not joined issue at the same time on sea and land. Although our sensational newspapers had made it plain to the Spaniards that we would operate around Santiago, the French review finds that the Spaniards took no serious step to ward off the blow that was to fall. The necessary concentration of troops was not made and the 6,000 men at Guantanamo, the 12,000 at Holguin, and the 6,000 at Manzanillo were practically unutilized. The fight at Guantanamo was a good stroke on the part of the Americans and perfectly met the exigencies of the tactical situation, which demanded that the enemy should not be left master of a defile by which he could at any moment launch an effective offensive against the expeditionary corps scattered along a narrow shore. The French opinion is that the Rough Riders, after the first surprise, were enabled to "deploy and gain ground, thanks to the progress of the Regulars."

#### PERSONAL.

Rear Adm. W. T. Sampson has declined the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

President and Mrs. McKinley enjoyed sleigh riding during the last heavy snowstorm in Washington, D. C.

Judge and Mrs. Reppert, of Uniontown, Pa., are in Washington, D. C., visiting Capt. Lewis, U. S. A., and Mrs. Lewis, at 2031 O street, N. W.

Comdr. Cowles, U. S. N., and Mrs. Cowles are living in N street, N. W., Washington, D. C., the house formerly occupied by the late Commodore Rodgers.

The British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefoot have issued 700 invitations to the marriage on Saturday, 24th, of their daughter, Miss Lillian Pauncefoot, and Mr. Robert Bromly, at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Merriam, wife of Capt. Lewis Merriam, U. S. A., held a large reception on Wednesday, Feb. 21, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. F. N. Schultz. Capt. Merriam has as his guest General Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A.

Miss Marie Patterson, sister of Mrs. Wallace, has taken an apartment in Paris, France, where she is passing this winter. Commo. and Mrs. Wallace are living in Washington, D. C., where the Misses Wallace are great favorites in society.

Mrs. Goodloe, wife of Col. Green Clay Goodloe, U. S. M. C., held a large reception at her home, 1103 16th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., on Thursday last, assisted by Miss Maud Gouvener and Mrs. Bolling, wife of Professor Bolling.

Mrs. Savage, wife of Maj. Savage, U. S. A., retired, has been visiting Mrs. Davis, wife of Senator Davis, of Minnesota, in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Davis gave a reception in her honor, and it was pronounced one of the handsomest entertainments of the season.

Maj. Douglass Scott, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Scott will leave Washington, D. C., about March 1st for Coburg, Canada. Mrs. Admiral Scott, the mother of Maj. Scott, will remain in Washington until late in the spring, when they will join Maj. and Mrs. Scott.

Mrs. Dewey has been again confined to her room with throat trouble. The Admiral and herself have been obliged to give up their trip to New Orleans, La., to attend the Mardi Gras. The citizens of New Orleans are much disappointed, as they were to have had a "Dewey Day."

Capt. John Williams, U. S. A., and Mrs. Williams gave a dinner at their quarters at the Washington Barracks, on Sunday evening, Feb. 18, the guests being Mr. and Mrs. Paul Jones, Mr. and Mrs. James Barbour, Mrs. Belknap, Mr. Frank Richardson and Judge Woodward, of New York.

Gen. A. J. Perry, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Perry will leave Washington, D. C., the last of February, and will go to Augusta, Ga. Mrs. Perry's girlhood home, where they will pass the spring months. Their daughter, Mrs. Osborne wife of Prof. Osborne, of Columbia University of New York, has been on a short visit to them.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Root's guests at a dinner on Tuesday, Feb. 21, were the Russian Ambassador, Secretary Hitchcock and Mrs. Hitchcock, Comdr. Cowles, U. S. N., and Mrs. Cowles, Col. Bingham, U. S. A., and Mrs. Bingham; Senator Depew, Senator Aldrich, Miss Paulding, Maj. Simpson, Mrs. G. B. McClellan and others.

Capt. R. D. Evans, U. S. N., and his two daughters narrowly escaped injury in a wreck on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Edgemore, Ind., twenty-one miles from Chicago, Feb. 21. They were severely shaken up by the shock of the collision. Capt. Evans and his daughters had just finished their breakfasts in the dining car, which was shattered in the wreck. They were the last of the passengers to leave the car, and had just reached their sleeper, which was next to the dining car, when the crash came. All the passengers were badly shaken up.

An open meeting of the Army and Navy Club will be held at the clubhouse, 16 West Thirty-first street, New York, on Feb. 28 at 9 o'clock. Col. Charles A. Woodruff, U. S. A., will read a paper on "An Incident or two of Army life too insignificant for the newspapers." The committee having the affair in charge are: Bvt. Maj. Gen. William D. Whipple, U. S. A.; Bvt. Brig. Gen. Gilbert H. McKibben, U. S. V.; George DeForest Barton, late Paym., U. S. N.; Frederic Gallatin, late Capt., N. G. N. Y., and William A. Cable, late Lieutenant, N. G. N. Y.

Maj. Huxford, Recorder of the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion, has grown several inches since the completion of his work of preparation for the fifteenth annual banquet of the commandery, held at the armory of the National Rifles, Feb. 22. It is not that the Major's head is swollen: he always keeps that member level, but the successful effort to rise to the occasion has had its natural and legitimate effect. Three hundred members were present at the banquet, including President McKinley and the Secretary of War, who spoke in reply to toasts. Mr. Root responded to the toast to the Army and Navy of 1898 to 1900. Mr. Stafford spoke on the Spirit of '76, and what with good speaking, hearty singing and good eating and drinking the banquet was voted a grand occasion.

The report of the Board of Army Officers which examined, at Washington Barracks, the recent civilian appointees to 2d Lieutenancies in the Regular service, has been received at the War Department. This is the last examination which will be given to civilians until after the graduation next June of the West Point class. The following young men were successful in their examinations and will be given commissions in the service: Clifford U. Leonori, of New York; Ralph B. Lister, of Colorado; Spencer M. Bowman, of the District of Columbia; Frank B. Davis, of North Carolina; Daniel Van Voorhis, of Ohio; Benjamin H. Pone, of New York; Julian L. Dodge, of New York. Following the rule, it is more than probable that all of these men, with the possible exception of Mr. Leonori, will be assigned to the infantry arm of the service. Mr. Leonori will doubtless be assigned to the cavalry.

Pay Director Luther G. Billings, U. S. N., is spending the winter at Clifton, N. Y.

Comdr. Ingersoll has been ordered to the Navy Yard, Norfolk, as Ordnance Officer.

Lieut. Horace W. Harrison, of the Office of Naval Intelligence, has been detached and is now on duty on board the U. S. S. Kearsarge.

The engagement of Miss Wheatley, daughter of former Commissioner Wheatley, to Capt. W. C. Dawson, U. S. Marine Corps, has been announced.

Rear Adm. J. W. Philip, U. S. N., made an address at East Orange, N. J., at the celebration of the 14th anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. at that place.

The friends of Lieut. Theall, U. S. M. C., retired, will be glad to know that he is at present located at New Rochelle, N. Y., pursuing his new vocation, the law.

Capt. E. W. Vance Lucas, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., in charge of the harbor at Wilmington, N. C., has been for several weeks the guest of Henry W. Flagler, at Palm Beach, Fla.

Lieut. Comdr. Waldemar D. Rose, on duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, is recovering from the illness which has confined him to his quarters, but is still unable to resume his duties.

Mrs. Kauts, wife of Rear Adm. Kauts, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific station, is spending a part of the winter at Coronado Beach, California. The Iowa, the flagship of the station, is now at San Diego.

Lieut. R. D. Tisdale, recently detached from the Navy Yard, Washington, has been ordered to the Kearsarge. His friends regret his departure from his present duty, which he was so well qualified to perform.

Mrs. Wm. M. Irwin, wife of Lieut. Irwin, U. S. N., who was ordered to the Marietta last fall, is still residing at South Bethlehem, Pa., where her husband was on duty as Inspector of Steel just previous to his orders to sea.

Capt. W. H. Whiting, U. S. N., has been assigned as the relief of Capt. Mead at the Navy Yard, Mare Island. It is understood that Mrs. Whiting has recovered from the serious illness by which she was attacked last summer while in China.

Lieut. M. M. Taylor, recently on duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, is again under orders to the Asiatic station. Lieut. Taylor's last sea service was on the U. S. S. Olympia, on which vessel he returned to the United States last fall.

Lieut. R. W. McNeely and his bride, nee Miss Marie Butler, are spending their honeymoon in the northern cities. Lieut. McNeely is stationed at the Indian Head proving grounds and will return there with his bride as soon as the trip is over.

Capt. W. W. Mead, U. S. N., has been assigned to the command of the Philadelphia, relieving Capt. G. C. Reiter, who is to take command of the Wisconsin as soon as that vessel is ready for commission. This will probably be in about four months.

The friends of Lieut. W. H. Allderice, U. S. N., will be sorry to hear that the enervating effects of the climate in the Orinoco River, where Lieut. Allderice has recently served on the U. S. S. Dolphin, have necessitated a sick leave of three months.

Mrs. Osterhaus, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus, of the U. S. S. Monongahela, is living at Annapolis, Md., for the present, as her son, Hugo Osterhaus, Jr., is a member of the present first class. Miss Claude Miles, niece of Mrs. Osterhaus, is living with her.

Maj. George Richards, U. S. M. C., now under orders to the Naval station, Cavite, and Mrs. Richards are staying at Corsicana, Tex., the home of Mrs. Richards's father. Mrs. Richards will follow her husband to the Philippines as soon as he is satisfactorily settled there.

Lieut. J. L. Jayne, U. S. N., who was detached from the command of the U. S. S. Uncas last fall, and after treatment in the hospital was granted sick leave, has so far recovered as to be ordered to duty again. Lieut. Jayne has been spending his sick leave at Brandon, Miss.

Lieut. William Truxtun has been relieved from the recruiting duty on which he has been recently serving and has again been ordered to the receiving ship Franklin at the Norfolk Yard. Lieut. Truxtun had considerable success on his recent detail, having enlisted quite a number of landmen for the service.

A telegram from San Francisco, Cal., says: "A Board of Survey on Feb. 18 examined the hospital ship Misouri, and found that many of the charges made by Capt. Dillon were well substantiated. The Board declared that six weeks would be necessary to make all the repairs required to render the ship seaworthy."

Lieut. J. M. Reeves, who was recently detached from the U. S. S. Sylph and granted sick leave, has so far recovered that he is again ordered to duty, this time upon the U. S. S. Kearsarge, commissioned on the 20th inst. Mrs. Reeves will continue to reside for the present at Cleveland Park, Washington, D. C.

The funeral services of Lieut. Col. Williams, of the Marine Corps, who died at Mare Island, Cal., was held in Washington Feb. 21. The interment took place at Glenwood Cemetery. The pall bearers were General Haywood, Col. Read, Col. Goodloe, Lieut. Col. Harrington, Maj. Carmody and Maj. Dickens, of the Marine Corps, and Admiral Irving and Dr. Bright, of the United States Navy.

Asst. Naval Constrs. Du Bose, Eggert and Powell have been ordered to return to the United States as soon as the course at the Glasgow University shall have been finished, which will be at the end of March. The Chief Naval Constructor is very anxious to see these officers, as the available force of Constructors is far too small to permit of assignment to all the places at which the services of Constructors are desired.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Annie Wheeler, youngest daughter of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, to Lieut. W. W. Ficus, 19th Inf., U. S. A. Miss Wheeler is on her way home from the Philippines with her father on the transport Warren. The marriage will take place as soon as Lieut. Ficus can be spared from his regiment, which is now in Manila. Miss Wheeler has known Lieut. Ficus since he was a cadet at West Point, as her two brothers were educated there.

Lieut. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., contributes to the St. Louis "Mirror" an interesting and withal humorous account as to how he and others spent Christmas at Aliana, Luzon, P. I. They went to church on Christmas eve, where the native ceremonies were impressive. Filipinos are musicians by nature, and it was astonishing what good music the choir succeeded in getting out of an old organ, a tambourine, a whistle, a triangle and two castanets. On returning to quarters, they were visited by a local deputation headed by the Padre and the courtiers of the season were interchanged and the visitors sang, etc. They were then regaled with hardtack, of which they are very fond, and other condiments procurable, after which they departed delighted.



Chief Engr. W. B. Brooks, U. S. N., retired, is residing at 437 West Sixth street, Erie, Pa.

Col. Wallace F. Randolph, 1st Art., was expected in Savannah, Ga., this week on a short visit.

Maj. Henry P. Kingsbury, 3d Cav., a recent arrival at Fort Myer, Va., is now in command of that post.

Capt. W. F. Stewart, 4th Art., rejoined at North Point, Md., from a short leave spent at Fort Monroe, Va.

Capt. William B. Homer, 6th Art., is at present on recruiting duty at 205½ Middle street, Portland, Me.

Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, 10th Inf., lately visiting in Des Moines, Ia., will shortly join his company at Fort Crook, Neb.

Medical Director W. T. Hord, U. S. N., retired, resides in Washington, D. C., his address being 1702 Nineteenth street, N. W.

Maj. F. H. M. Kendrick, 7th Inf., lately on leave in St. Paul, has arrived at Fort McPherson, Ga., and taken command of the post.

Lieut. A. S. Cowan, 15th Inf., rejoined at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., this week, from a short leave spent in Washington, D. C.

Maj. J. P. Story, Artillery Inspector, Department of the East, rejoined at Governors Island this week from a brief trip to Florida.

Lieut. Comdr. S. P. Comley, U. S. N., is still on duty as executive officer of the U. S. R. S. Richmond at the Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

Lieut. G. N. Hayward, U. S. N., has been placed in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office at Cleveland, O., his address being 912, The Arcade.

Lieut. Egon A. Koerber, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A., to whose long and excellent record of service we referred last week, was duly retired for age Feb. 21.

General William H. Ludlow is expected to return to Havana on Saturday of this week, Feb. 24, on the steamer Havana, sailing from New York for Cuba on that date.

Maj. Gen. E. P. G. Hutton, late commanding the militia in Canada, sailed from New York Feb. 17 on the Etruria for England. From there he goes without delay to South Africa.

Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Rose, U. S. N., continues quite ill at his quarters in the Washington Navy Yard, and Mrs. Rose has in consequence cancelled her social engagements.

Maj. Robert S. Smith, Paymr., U. S. V., and Capt. R. R. Steedman, 11th Inf., were among those who arrived in New York, Feb. 17, from Puerto Rico on the transport Burnside.

Capt. H. H. Bandholtz, 2d Inf., on leave, arrived in New York this week, quartering at the Grand Hotel. He will leave about the middle of March to join his regiment in Cuba.

Lieut. Col. L. O. Parker, U. S. A., and Mrs. Parker, who have been visiting their son, Lieut. W. M. Parker, 1st Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, left there this week for Falls Church, Va.

Asst. Surg. C. R. Darnall, U. S. A., who arrived in New York Feb. 19 from Cuba, is on a short visit to friends at 28 Montgomery place, Trenton, N. J., before going to the Philippines.

Surg. A. G. Cabell, U. S. N., retired, has taken up his residence in his native city, Richmond, Va., and is now engaged in the practice of his profession so far as the condition of his health will permit.

Among those who arrived in San Francisco Feb. 16 from the Orient on the steamer Contic were Lieut. Comdr. B. A. Fiske, U. S. N.; Col. H. Esdall, Royal Engineers, and officers of the Russian and Japanese Navies.

Naval Constructor F. W. Hibbs, U. S. N., remains on duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard, having assumed the duty there last March. Mrs. Hibbs is a daughter of Comdr. Thomas Nelson, U. S. N., retired, who is living at Annapolis, Md.

The friends of Lieut. Commander W. S. Hogg, U. S. N., are congratulating him upon his promotion, his new commission bearing the date of Dec. 8, 1899. Mrs. Hogg resides in Washington during the absence of her husband, her address being 3068 Q street.

Lieut. Col. A. S. Cummins, 27th Inf., U. S. V., has succeeded to the Colonelcy of the regiment by the appointment of Col. J. M. Bell as Brigadier General, U. S. V. Col. Cummins is well equipped for the position, being an officer of varied experience and fine attainments.

The wedding gift of General O. H. Ernst and Mrs. Ernst to Miss Lillian Pauncefoot, daughter of the British Ambassador, is of rare historic value. A hundred years ago an ancestor of General Ernst purchased at a Bromley sale a set of valuable books and a collection of cut-glass wine glasses, and these curiosities are General Ernst's offering to the bride of this modern Bromley who marries Miss Pauncefoot.

A St. Augustine correspondent writes: "Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. John M. Schofield gave a card party in their handsome home on Valencia street Thursday evening, that gave a great deal of pleasure to those invited. The game was six-handed euchre. There were four tables and handsome prizes were distributed at the close. Mrs. E. A. Sumner receiving the first ladies prize, and Mrs. Watson the consolation prize; Mr. Robert C. Watson, Jr., the first gentlemen's prize, and Miss Langhorne the consolation prize.

Much regret has been expressed at the departure from Richmond of Lieut. W. Strother Smith, U. S. N., who has been detailed for Engineer duty on the U. S. S. Dolphin as the relief of Lieut. Alderdice, U. S. N. Lieut. Smith has completed a tour of shore duty of somewhat unusual length at the works of the W. R. Trigg Company, and has received the praise of the Department. Mrs. Smith will remain in Richmond for some time to come, but will finally take up her residence in Washington, D. C.

Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, who was the guest recently at Fort Porter of Lieut. Col. W. E. Dougherty, 7th Inf., while on his return journey to San Francisco, is quoted as saying: "I regard the insurrection in the Philippines as broken. So far as the Tagals are concerned, the insurrection is practically ended. As to what may occur among the other tribes over there I cannot say." To the question how long a garrison would be needed in the Philippines he replied: "Forever, and by forever I mean during your lifetime and mine. Troops must be there for years to come. We have garrisons in this country, and certainly garrisons will be needed there."

The "Fraternal Record" of Washington, D. C., a paper in the interest of Free Masonry, publishes an excellent likeness of Maj. John S. Loud, U. S. A., retired, who is an Eminent Sir Knight, Past Commander of Columbia Commandery No. 2, K. T., and gives a sketch of his distinguished military career. The "Record" says: "Though the Junior Past Commander as to length of membership in Columbia Commandery, and after a life of active military and Masonic service, his zeal and enthusiasm for Templarism have not abated one iota, for he is one of the noble band of active, zealous and energetic Past Commanders for which Columbia Commandery is noted."

Mrs. M. W. Goodwin, wife of the late Capt. W. F. Goodwin, U. S. A., retired, is at present at No. 834 Elmwood avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Capt. E. L. King, 11th Cav., U. S. V. (Lieut., 8th Cav.) is spending a two months' sick leave at 1641 Downing avenue, Denver, Colo.

Lieut. J. B. Mitchell, 4th Art., of Fort Du Pont, Del., who has been quite sick for some time past, is undergoing medical treatment in Philadelphia.

Lieut. E. L. D. Breckinridge, 7th Inf., is visiting his family at Washington, D. C., his address being care of his father, Insp. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.

Lieut. J. A. Harmon, 6th Cav., who leaves the service by resignation March 1, has accepted a lucrative railroad position in Brazil. He has an excellent military record.

Lieut. William A. Moffett, U. S. N., of the Monongahela, arrived this week from Barbadoes, and is now at Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, for treatment for appendicitis.

Army officers lately registering in New York are: Capt. H. H. Bandholtz, Lieut. L. C. Brown, Grand Hotel; General W. S. Worth, Imperial Hotel; Capt. F. R. Shunk, Manhattan.

Mrs. Lloyd H. Chandler has changed her residence from 1363 Roanoke street to 2019 Kalorama avenue, Washington, and will be at home hereafter at the latter address on Saturdays.

Lieut. R. E. Longan, 11th Inf., lately at Hot Springs, Ark., arrived in New York this week en route to join his regiment in Puerto Rico. He visited at 18 West 103d street, the residence of General D. W. Burke, U. S. A.

Chaplain C. C. Pierce, U. S. A., who accompanied the body of General Lawton from Manila to the United States, has been visiting a brother at Jersey City, and is expected to visit friends at Fort Leavenworth before he returns to the Philippines.

Lieut. W. H. Alderdice, U. S. N., has been relieved of duty on the Dolphin by Lieut. W. S. Smith, U. S. N., and has secured quarters at 1706 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C. It is probable that Lieut. Alderdice will be placed on sick leave.

Rear Adml. and Mrs. Lester A. Beardslee, after a few weeks spent in Washington, have gone to Beaufort, S. C., for the remainder of the winter. The Admiral owns a fine country residence at Beaufort, and will remain there until the warm weather. En route to their Southern home a stop was made at Richmond, Va.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Lieut. Reginald R. Belknap, U. S. N., to Miss May Averill, a niece of the late Justice Stephen J. Field. This announcement comes from San Francisco papers, the residence of Miss Averill. Lieut. Belknap is a son of Rear Adml. G. E. Belknap, U. S. N., retired, and he is at present on duty as watch and division officer on the U. S. S. Ranger.

The irrepressible curiosity of the New Yorkers who so often pride themselves on being free from provincial inquisitiveness was enough to mar the visit to the metropolis of a less urbane and severe person than Admiral Dewey. When he and Mrs. Dewey visited Mayor Van Wyck at the City Hall on Feb. 9, the building was filled by a crowd that had the bad taste to follow the Admiral when he crossed the park to the Federal building to pay a visit to Postmaster Van Cott.

Miss Juliet Opie Ayres, the daughter of the late Maj. Gen. Romeyn B. Ayres, U. S. A., is among the pupils at the Washington Seminary, 1523 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C. Miss Ayres and her roommate, Miss Consuelo Yznaga, the cousin of the Duchess of Manchester, were guests at the President's reception at the White House last week, and the two young ladies were recipients of much admiration for their undeniable beauty. The young ladies were attended by Col. and Mrs. D. S. Gordon.

Quite an interesting reunion between three old school mates, who have not seen each other for thirty-nine years, took place in Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 7. The gentlemen referred to were Maj. J. H. Calef, 1st Art., commander at Fort Barrancas; Judge Oliver J. Semmes, of Mobile, and General S. A. Moreno, of Pensacola, who were class mates at West Point at the breaking out of the Civil War. One of them served in the Union Army, and the other two entered the service of the Southern Confederacy. While they fought against each other they were none the less glad to renew the old friendship.

A most interesting incident happened at the recent "Dutch" of the Massachusetts commandery of the Spanish-American War that was not generally known, says the Boston "Herald." Maj. Charles Morris, 7th Art., U. S. A., commanding Fort Warren, who was present as a guest, met for the first time Capt. W. W. Stover, Co. A, 5th Inf., the present Charlestown Cadets. Maj. Morris was the first commander of the cadets, and while with that company was appointed to West Point. He told Capt. Stover that the company was given the name of "cadets" on account of his appointment to the Military Academy from the company. Maj. Morris was invited to visit the company, and will doubtless do so at an early date. The Major was appointed to the Academy in 1861, and graduated in 1865.

The ship owners and ship masters of the great lakes have great regard for Capt. A. B. Davis, of the United States Revenue Cutter Service, who is in charge of the St. Mary's river patrol, says the "Marine Review" of Cleveland, O. He has met with them at their annual conventions and has always shown a willingness to do what is best for the navigation interests in all matters coming under his jurisdiction. Capt. Davis has spent practically his entire life aboard ship. He was born in Philadelphia, and his first voyage at sea as a sailor was in 1849 on the ship Emily, owned and commanded by his father. He made two voyages to the West Indies in the Emily, after which he joined the clipper ship Montauk, bound to China. At the age of 21 he commanded a bark called the Gov. Von Orlholm, a very fine vessel built in Philadelphia. He remained in the merchant service, commanding other vessels, until the Civil War broke out, when on Aug. 31, 1861, he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the United States Revenue Cutter Service, and was promoted to Captain in the same service in July, 1864. Capt. Davis has commanded quite a number of cutters and has been stationed at almost every seaport on the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf of Mexico. He has also served on the Pacific coast. In 1881 he was ordered to Milwaukee to command the revenue cutter Andrew Johnson; in 1885 was detached and sent to New York to take the revenue cutter Bear to San Francisco, and returned to Milwaukee in 1888, again assuming command of the Johnson. Capt. Davis was placed in charge of the Gresham when she was placed in commission a few years ago. This vessel was ordered to the Atlantic coast to participate in the Spanish war. He took her as far as Cleveland, when he was detached, as he was considered too old to take part in war. Then he was given command of the Fessenden, stationed at Detroit. Capt. Davis's supervision of navigation in the St. Mary's River extends back to 1896, when the regulations of the Treasury Department were first promulgated. His vessel at present is the revenue cutter Morrill.

Lieut. Homer C. Poundstone, U. S. N., sailed for England, Feb. 21 on the steamship St. Louis.

Comdr. J. N. Hemphill, at present on waiting orders, is located at 50 Willow street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Surg. Thos. Hiland, U. S. N., is spending the winter in Florida with his nephew, Dr. Fremont Smith.

Miss Henrietta Webster is visiting West Point as the guest of her uncle, Col. Hein, of the Military Academy.

Lieut. Col. Henry Jackson, 5th Cavalry, now at Fort Myer, Va., will spend March, April and May on leave before joining his regiment in Puerto Rico.

Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Baker, U. S. N., who is attached to the Exposition Commission, has left this country for Paris, where his duties now call him.

Capt. M. L. Hersey, 9th Inf., left Fort Slocum, Feb. 21, on a short visit to his family at Melrose, Mass., before starting on the Summer to join his regiment in the Philippines.

Lieut. R. S. Douglas, U. S. N., of the Richmond, has been spending a leave of absence at Savannah, Ga., where he went to attend the marriage of his cousin, Miss Conrat.

Lieut. H. C. Poundstone, on duty with the Paris Exposition Commission, has left Washington for Paris, but will attend en route to various duties connected with the Commission.

Capt. W. O. Johnson, 16th Inf., on a short leave before starting to join his regiment in the Philippines, is at present quartered at "The Kingsborough," 102 West 44th street, New York.

The engagement is announced of Miss Margaret Sayles Kilbourne, second daughter of Maj. Henry S. Kilbourne, Medical Department, to 1st Lieut. Ira Clinton Welborn, 9th Inf., now stationed in the Philippines.

Lieut. H. T. Baker, U. S. N., of the Monongahela, was greeted upon the arrival of that vessel at St. Pierre, Martinique, by a cable announcing the happy event of the birth of a daughter at Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Y. Franklin Schley entertained for Mrs. W. S. Schley, wife of Admiral Schley, Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 14, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Mrs. Penney, Mrs. Morrow, Mrs. Sparrow, Mrs. Chubb, Miss Kelley and Miss Morrow assisted.

The friends of Capt. B. H. Fuller, U. S. M. C., will be sorry to hear that he is suffering from the effects of an accidental pistol shot wound inflicted by himself. He is, however, recovering nicely from the wound, which was not of a serious nature.

Capt. E. T. Strong has been detached from the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the command of the U. S. S. Monadnock, on the Asiatic station, as relief of Capt. John McGowan, who has been detached and ordered home on account of ill-health.

Capt. T. S. Borden, U. S. M. C., on duty at Cavite, P. I., writes that the duty there is very pleasant, but that the climate is very enervating. Capt. Borden went from the Navy Yard, Washington, to the Philippines with the battalion under command of Maj. (now Lieut. Col.) George F. Elliott.

Speaking of Lieut. G. G. Palmer, 16th U. S. Inf., now serving in the Philippines, the "Republican-Atlas," of Monmouth, Ill., says: "Lieut. Guy Palmer has many friends in Illinois who are glad to know that he has made a splendid record as a soldier in the far East. His wife and daughter are in this country and he added a boy to his family in November."

The Washington "Star," in a long description of the general hospital at Washington Barracks, says: "The hospital and the school are under the immediate command of Capt. W. C. Borden, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., who has attained an enviable reputation as professor of military surgery and surgical pathology in the Medical Department of the Georgetown University."

Lieut. W. S. Crosley, of the staff of Rear Adml. Watson, commanding the Asiatic station, has been ordered to the Yokohama hospital for treatment. Lieut. S. S. Wood has been ordered by Admiral Watson to duty on his staff in place of Lieut. Crosley. Lieut. Wood is well fitted for this task, having served as flag secretary in other squadrons, his last duty of this kind being in the North Atlantic squadron.

The 17th annual reunion of the class of 69, U. S. N. A., was held Wednesday, Feb. 21, at Rauscher's, in Washington, D. C. The following fourteen members were present: Buckingham, Colahan, Comly, Colvocoresses, Driggs, Davenport, Franklin, Harber, Kimball, J. H. Moore, Nickels, Perkins, Rohrer, Ruschenberger. Of the 74 who graduated in this class June 4, 1869, there have died 24, leaving 50, of whom 31 are still on the active list of the Navy.

Capt. A. C. Sharpe, 22d Inf., secretary of the Society of Santiago, has sent out a circular to all troop, battery and company commanders asking for a complete record of the officers and men who participated in the actions before Santiago between June 14 and July 17. It is realized that in order to make this register complete and accurate it is best to obtain from the separate organizations themselves all the possible data relating to their individual members recorded or otherwise known.

Col. C. H. Luscomb, Maj. David Wilson and Maj. W. A. Turpin, of the New York Guard, a committee representing the managers of the military tournament to be given in Madison Square Garden under the auspices of the Military Athletic League, were in Washington this week, making arrangements for the participation of U. S. troops. They called on Admiral Dewey and Maj. Gen. Miles, and had as their guests at luncheon at the Ebbitt House the officers of cavalry at Fort Myer which will participate in the tournament.

Owing to Capt. Tozier, of the Revenue Cutter Service, being called East to the bedside of his sick wife, says the "Morning Leader," of Port Townsend, Wash., Capt. C. L. Hooper, of San Francisco, has been ordered here to take his place as president of the board for the sale of the revenue cutter Corwin and he will probably arrive Friday, Feb. 9, as the sealed bids for the purchase of that vessel are to be opened on Saturday, Feb. 10. Capt. Hooper has many warm personal friends in this city who will extend to him a hearty welcome to this city when he was stationed some years ago.

The marriage of Miss Sarah Crandall Wiltse, daughter of the late Capt. G. C. Wiltse, U. S. N., to Ernest Krane, of the German Navy, took place at St. Thomas's Church, New York, on the evening of Feb. 21. Miss Wiltse entered the church on the arm of her brother, Mr. Franklin S. Wiltse. Miss Annie S. Wiltse, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Frances Mills, Miss Rosa C. Vincent, consins of the bride; Miss Portia Willis and Miss Maud L. Knapp. The best man was Mr. Otto C. Heinze, and the ushers were Dr. L. G. Henneberger, U. S. N., and the Messrs. George L. Degener, William M. Crowe, Hermann C. Fleitman, D. M. Spaulding, and A. Wendt. A small reception for relatives and intimate friends only was held at the residence of the bride's mother, 42 East Fifty-third street, after the ceremony. The married couple will sail for Europe March 8.



## AN ARMY WAR COLLEGE.

The Secretary of War will send to Congress in the near future plans for the establishment of an Army War College for the instruction of officers of the Regular service in all matters pertaining to the art of war. General Ludlow, commanding the Department of Havana, is now in Washington for the special purpose of preparing the proposed bill. He will be assisted in the work by Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, of the 7th Artillery, and Col. W. H. Carter, of the Adjutant General's Department. These three officers have been ordered to meet at the War Department on Feb. 26th, to consider the forthcoming measure.

This idea of the War College is only one of the many changes in the military establishment which Secretary Root will recommend. In his opinion the Regular establishment of the Army will never, in itself, be a complete machine with which to carry on war. With the same clear insight of military affairs which he has always shown, the Secretary has found the Army needs such an accessory as a War College to carefully instruct, in time of peace, officers of the Army in the arts of war. Officers will be taught to meet any and every emergency of actual service at the proposed college. Those detailed for instruction at the War College will consider such problems as the mobilization of large bodies of troops; the sanitation, care, discipline and feeding of troops formed in divisions, brigades, and corps. As will be seen, the direct purpose of the War College is to plan for the instruction of officers, but in addition it will endeavor to supplement the military instruction and training of civilians, who are affiliated with the militia of the various States or who are students at military institutions of well known efficiency. In his annual report the Secretary said: "This college should have combined with it, reinforced and enlarged in its scope and effectiveness, the present division of military information of the Adjutant General's Office, where its records and its conclusions should be preserved. It should not supersede, but should incorporate, continue, and bring under the same general management the present service schools, supplementing where it is necessary their courses, which now, so far as instruction is concerned, largely cover the ground. Its instruction would, at the outset and perhaps permanently, be given through these schools, but it should give unity, influence, authority, and effectiveness in military affairs to the work and the thought developed in them, aside from mere instruction, and a weight and utility to their records of the efficiency and merit of their pupils not hitherto accorded to them in proportion to the high character of the work they have done. Every officer of the Army below the rank of a field officer, and not already a graduate of one of the service schools, should be detailed for some fixed period during his service to receive instruction at this college in the science of war, including the duties of the staff, and in all matters pertaining to the application of military science to national defense; provision should be made for the continuance of such instruction by correspondence after the expiration of the period of each officer's detail, and all officers should be invited and entitled to present, by written papers and reports, as a part of the regular course and for credit upon their efficiency records, the results of their investigations, explorations, reflections, and professional and scientific work, and upon such special subjects as may be prescribed by the college."

The following letter has been addressed to General Ludlow by the War Department:

February 20, 1900.

Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. A.—Sir: Pursuant to the instructions of the Secretary of War, you have been designated as president of a board which is to meet in this city and take preliminary measures towards the organization of a War College for the Army, including the formulation of a project and general regulations for its future conduct and guidance.

The purpose of the Department in establishing this college is to further the higher instruction of the Army, to develop and organize in accordance with a coherent and unified system, the existing means of professional education and training, and to serve as a co-ordinating and authoritative agency through which all means of professional military information shall be, at any time, at the disposal of the War Department.

The duties of the college in general will therefore be as follows:

First—To consider and report upon all questions affecting the welfare and efficiency of the Army, including organization, methods of administration, armament, equipment, transportation, supplies, mobilization, concentration, distribution, military preparation, plans of campaign and other professional matters as may be referred to it.

Second—To supervise and direct the conduct and methods of the several service schools in such wise as to develop to the highest degree their theoretic and practical usefulness, and, as far as practicable, to cover the entire field of military instruction.

Third—To furnish means for advanced and special instruction, in order that the graduates of the service schools and others found qualified, shall have the opportunity of acquiring still further professional usefulness and accomplishments.

Fourth—To devise means for the harmonious and effective co-operation of all the military forces of the United States, including the organization of an instructed reserve, with personnel and stations indicated in advance, in readiness for mobilization when required.

Fifth—To devise means for full co-operation of the military and naval forces in time of war, and to that end to secure close and effective relations between the Army War College and the Naval War College, with a view to a thorough understanding and concert of action for military operations, defensive or offensive.

Sixth—This college will have combined with it, reinforced and enlarged in its scope and effectiveness, the Division of Military Information of the Adjutant General's Office, where its records and conclusions will be preserved.

It is recognized that the complete organization of the War College and full exercise of its duties and attributes must be a matter of growth and gradual attainment, but it is desired that the initiatory steps be taken as rapidly as is consistent with a judicious consideration and formulation of methods, in order that the existing conditions be modified and concert of action and progress be secured as rapidly as possible in the direction indicated.

For the time being, and until such time as their other duties will permit, the officers composing the board will meet and arrange for the collection, by correspondence or otherwise, of such specific data as may be needed for the consideration of the War College organization.

(Signed)

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

Among those who attended services Sunday, Feb. 18, at the Collegiate Reformed Church, New York, commemorative of the birth of George Washington, were General J. W. Clous, General J. R. Ripley, Capt. T. F. Kane, delegations of the Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Wars, etc.

## RECENT DEATHS.

General Edward Charles W. Williams, who died Feb. 16 at Chapman, Pa., was appointed Brigadier General of Pennsylvania Vols. by Gov. Curtin in April, 1861, and in November of that year was appointed Colonel of the 9th Pennsylvania Cav. He resigned in October, 1862. He also served in the Mexican War.

From the Manila "American" we learn that Maj. Frank C. Armstrong, Surg., 32d Inf., who died in the Philippines, Dec. 4, though suffering from malarial fever and chills for two weeks previous to his collapse, bravely stuck to his duty with the regiment at Angeles, 85 miles north of Manila, being the only Surgeon there. He was taken seriously ill the evening of Nov. 24, and was at once sent to Manila for treatment. He had let the disease run too long and could not be saved. He was honored with a full military funeral, Mrs. Sleeper, wife of Lieut. C. H. Sleeper, 37th Inf., sang "Nearer, My God to Thee," and Chaplain Pierce delivered a eulogy. The obsequies were very impressive, and we are told that when the bugler sounded "taps," there was not a dry eye among those at the grave. The "American" says: "Major Armstrong had the rare fortune of having the love and respect of all who knew him. His heart was tender and full of sympathy and often he labored with the sick, unmindful of his own condition until completely exhausted and forced to yield. His early death was no doubt due in a large measure to the heavy strain he has undergone for some weeks caring for the sick, when he himself should have been in bed."

The funeral of Lieut. Ward Cheney, 4th U. S. Inf., who was killed in the Philippines, was held Feb. 16 in Cheney Hall, South Manchester, Conn. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. A. Biddle, pastor of the South Manchester Episcopal Church. Yale students sang the service. The members of the 16th Conn. Regt., which was commanded by Col. Cheney, Lieut. Cheney's father, in the Civil War, and members of the Army and Navy Club were present, besides officers of the 1st Connecticut Vol. Inf., of which Lieut. Cheney was a member.

## DR. CHARLES A. SIEGFRIED.

The Newport (R. I.) Medical Society on Jan. 15 adopted a minute with reference to the death of Dr. Charles A. Siegfried, Medical Inspector, U. S. N. They say: "The honesty of the man, the stern determination he exhibited in his efforts to master the most intricate details pertaining to his profession, his sincere patriotism, his pleasing presence, his winning urbanity, his conscientious discharge of his duties on all occasions, his scientific attainments in sanitary science, bacteriology and his skill as a practitioner, one and all combined, render it most difficult if not impossible to properly express in appropriate terms his many virtues. The society is indebted to him for many interesting and instructive communications and his earnestness was a spur to all in the acquirement of knowledge necessary to the medical man of the present time."

## ROADS AND TELEGRAPH FOR ALASKA.

Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, head of the Government exploration party which last season did much work in the Copper River country and began opening up a military road from Port Valdes to Fort Egbert, on the Yukon, has arrived in Seattle on his way north to continue his work. It is the purpose of the Government, he says, to construct 2,400 miles of telegraph line in Alaska and to complete the military road. He returns this year with increased responsibility. The road, he says, will be completed during the season from its present terminus, eighty miles inland to Tana, about two-thirds of the distance to the Yukon. The telegraph line will be built from Port Valdes along the road to Fort Egbert, and thence down the Yukon to St. Michael. Among other northern improvements, a large Government wharf at Port Valdes has been decided upon. An Eastern syndicate, headed by Henry Villard, is now having surveys made along the general course of the military road with a view to building a line. Capt. Abercrombie will leave Feb. 26, taking with him a large corps of engineers. In May a company of troops will follow.

## GENERAL KITCHENER.

Describing General Kitchener, the late G. W. Stevens, who was with him in the Sudan in 1898, says: "Maj. Gen. Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener is 48 years old by the book, but this is irrelevant. He stands several inches over six feet, straight as a lance, and looks out imperiously above most men's heads; his motions are deliberate and strong; slender but firmly knit, he seems built for tireless, steel-wire endurance rather than for power and agility; that also is irrelevant. Steady, passionless eyes shaded by decisive brows, brick-red rather than full cheeks, a long mustache beneath which you divine an immovable mouth; his face is harsh, and neither appeals for affection nor stirs dislike. All this is irrelevant, too; neither age, nor figure, nor face, nor any accident of person, has any bearing on the essential sirdar. You could imagine the character just the same if all the externals were different. He has no age but the prime of life, no body but one to carry his mind, no face but one to keep his brain behind. The brain and the will are the essence and the whole of the man—a brain and a will so perfect in their workings that, in the face of the extreme difficulty, they never seem to know what struggle is. You cannot imagine the sirdar otherwise than as seeing the right thing to do and doing it. His precision is so inhumanly unerring, he is more like a machine than a man. You feel that he ought to be patented and shown with pride at the Paris International Exhibition. British Empire: Exhibit No. 1, hors concours, the Soudan Machine. His officers and men are wheels in the machine; he feeds them enough to make them efficient, and works them as mercilessly as he works himself. He will have no married officers in his Army—marriage interferes with work. Any officer who breaks down from the climate goes on sick leave at once; next time he goes, and the Egyptian Army bears him on its strength no more. . . . It is unamiable, but it is war, and it has a severe magnificence. And if you suppose, therefore, that the sirdar is unpopular, he is not. No General is unpopular who always beats the enemy. . . . You bet your boots the sirdar knows; he wouldn't fight if he weren't going to win. Other Generals have been better loved; none was ever better trusted."

The Leelanaw, which sailed from San Francisco Feb. 13 for Manila, had on board Lieut. Estes, 20th Inf.; A. A. Surg. Black, 2d Hospital Corps, 168 horses, 67 mules and 30 civilian employees. The only casualty on board the transport Logan which arrived at San Francisco from Manila Feb. 9 was Robert Gray, late private in Co. B, 22d Inf., who died at sea on Feb. 3 of chronic dysentery. Among the 137 dead on board the transport Ohio, which recently arrived at San Francisco, there were no officers' remains, and most of the men had been volunteers.

## THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.  
Commanding Army.—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

G. O. 15, H. Q. A., A. G. O., FEB. 13, 1900.

Publishes the names of officers and men of the Army who have rendered distinguished service, which we refer to elsewhere in this issue.

G. O. 16, H. Q. A., A. G. O., FEB. 15, 1900.

I. By direction of the President, the Secretary of War orders that par. 1, of G. O. 152, Aug. 21, 1899, from this office, amending so much of War Department Orders of March 8, 1899, published in G. O. 37, March 9, 1899, from this office, as relates to the composition of regiments and batteries of artillery, be further amended to read as follows:

## Artillery.

12 batteries of heavy artillery, 113 enlisted men each. . . 1,356  
2 batteries of field artillery, 162 enlisted men each. . . 324  
Regimental non-commissioned staff . . . . . 2  
Regimental band . . . . . 28

Total number of enlisted men in regiment. . . . . 1,710  
Number of regiments . . . . . 7

Total number of enlisted men in artillery. . . . . 11,970  
Each battery of heavy artillery shall consist of—1 1st sergeant, 1 Q. M. Sergeant, 8 sergeants, 12 Corporals, 2 musicians, 2 mechanics, 2 cooks, 85 privates; total, 113.

Each battery of heavy (siege) artillery shall consist of—1 1st Sergeant, 1 Q. M. Sergeant, 8 Sergeants, 12 Corporals, 2 musicians, 2 mechanics, 2 cooks, 117 privates, total, 146; 104 horses, 70 mules.

Each battery of field artillery shall consist of—1 1st Sergeant, 1 Stable Sergeant, 1 Q. M. Sergeant, 6 sergeants, 12 Corporals, 4 artificers, 2 musicians, 2 cooks, 135 privates, total, 162; 126 horses.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, Battery K, 5th U. S. Art., and Battery O, 7th U. S. Art., are for instruction and other purposes announced as siege batteries, and the number of enlisted men of the heavy batteries of these regiments will be so apportioned that the regiments will not exceed their present authorized strength.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles: H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 17, H. Q. A., A. G. O., FEB. 16, 1900.

By direction of the President, the Secretary of War orders that the following changes be made in the authorized enlisted strength of certain organizations of the Regular Army, as published in G. O. 37, March 9, 1899, from this office, viz.:

Signal Corps, increased from 720 to 800 enlisted men, organized as follows: 130 1st Class Sergeants, 220 Sergeants, 70 Corporals, 340 1st class privates, 65 2d class privates, 8 cooks.

Commissary Sergeants, increased from 100 to 165.  
Companies of infantry other than those serving in the Philippine Islands, reduced to 100 enlisted men each (86 privates).

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles: H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 18, H. Q. A., A. G. O., FEB. 16, 1900.

Publishes the following acts of Congress:  
1. Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, for prior years, and for other purposes.

2. To amend section 4843, Revised Statutes.

Approved Feb. 16, 1900.

G. O. 19, H. Q. A., A. G. O., FEB. 17, 1900.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following articles of clothing are added to the annual clothing allowance for each of the enlisted men serving in the Department of Alaska, to take effect April 1, 1900, and they will be charged, until otherwise directed, at the following prices: 1 south-wester hat, \$0.15; 1 fur cap, \$1.51; 1 pair fur gaiters, \$1.08; 1 machine-made overcoat, \$12.75; 1 oilskin coat, \$1.48; 1 pair oilskin trousers, \$0.73; 1 pair buckskin gloves, \$1.08; 1 pair buckskin mittens, \$1.10; 1 pair moccasins, \$3.40; 1 pair German socks, \$0.87; 1 pair shoe pads, \$1.25; 1 sweater, \$4.00. The clothing money allowances of each of the enlisted men serving in the Department of Alaska will, until the publication of a new price list of clothing and equipment, be \$30 per annum, in addition to that fixed by G. O. 105, Sept. 8, 1899, from this office. The value of such of the above specified articles as may be the property of the United States and in the possession of the enlisted men on the date on which this order will go into effect will be appraised by commanding officers and charged against their clothing money allowance.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles: H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 20, H. Q. A., A. G. O., FEB. 19, 1900.

The following order from the War Department is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, Feb. 16, 1900.  
By direction of the President and under the provisions of Paragraph 138, Army Regulations, the new military post at Magnolia Bluff, near Seattle, Washington, will hereafter be known and designated as Fort Lawton. In honor of the late Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V. (Colonel and Inspector General, U. S. A.), who was killed in action at San Mateo, Philippine Islands, on the 10th day of December, 1899.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.  
Regulations is amended to read as follows: Par. 158 of the 189. When a soldier is killed in action or dies at any post, hospital, or station, it shall be the duty of his immediate commander to secure his effects and to prepare the inventory required by the 126th article of war, according to prescribed form, and to notify nearest relative of the fact of death. Duplicates of the inventory, with final statements, will be forwarded direct to the Adjutant General of the Army.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles: H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 224, W. D., P. G. O., FEB. 14, 1900.

The following decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury are published for the information and guidance of officers of the Pay Department, viz: No. 89. Travel allowances. Extra pay. Regulars enlisted between April 27 and Oct. 26, 1898, for the war only (act April 26, 1898), and discharged under G. O. 40, 1898, on own application are discharged not by favor or for own convenience but of right, under contract of enlistment, and have the same rights of travel pay as accrue on discharge for expiration of service. Officers and soldiers of Volunteers called into service (under act April 22, 1898, and amendments) and discharged under G. O. 54, of 1899, on and after April 11, 1899, are discharged not for own convenience but as a matter of right, and are entitled to traveling allowances in kind or the commutation as provided in sections 1289 and 1290, Revised Statutes. Rights to travel allowances and extra pay of both classes substantially the same and determined under section 1290, Revised Statutes, and acts of Jan. 12 and March 3, 1899. Enlistments for war only. A discharge is a matter of right after close of war with Spain and entitled soldier to extra pay, provided conditions of law granting extra pay are fulfilled. Place of discharge and subsequent enlistment or a refusal to enlist do not affect soldier's right to extra pay. (We omit the text of the decision.)

No. 90. Travel allowances. Immediate re-enlistment. Officers and soldiers of Volunteers, discharged under G. O. 54, 1899, on or after April 11, 1899, regarded as discharged as a matter of right and not for own convenience entitled to travel allowance in kind or the commutation as provided in sections 1289, 1290, Revised Statutes, as are regular soldiers discharged under G. O. 54, at expiration of service, whether enlistment was for war only or for three years. Travel allowances in both classes not affected by subsequent inducements to secure re-enlistments nor by interval between discharge and re-enlistment except as right may be affected



by orders of the Secretary of War cancelling orders for transportation and subsistence furnished, etc. (We omit the text of the decision.)

G. O. 21, H. Q. A., A. G. O., FEB. 19, 1900.

Publishes an opinion of the Attorney General on the question arising in the case of 1st Lieut. Lewis E. Brown, 9th U. S. Vol. Inf., whether the Secretary of War can on ex-parte affidavits alter the record of a Court Martial. At the conclusion of a long review of the case, the Attorney General says:

"How can the Secretary of War have any greater authority to change the solemn certified record of a Court Martial than the commanding officer by whom the court has been ordered to assemble?"

"The record is that which the Court certify to have transpired on the trial, and embodies the action of the Court. The fact that the Court in due and legal form announces that it did so and so, and that so and so transpired, makes that the record and the fact, and no one except the Court itself can lawfully alter that record. If it were to be held otherwise, there is not a record filed in the War Office that could not be subject to attack by ex-parte affidavits, and that, too, at a time when the officers of the Court might be dead or scattered to the ends of the earth and unable to defend the solemn certificate which they made; and all the judgments of Courts Martial as filed and acted on would be open to perpetual contradiction on subsequent assertions of interested parties which it would be impossible to meet or disprove. 'In my judgment' the Secretary is without power to alter or amend the record in this case or to take any action inconsistent therewith."

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A., commanding the Departments of the Colorado and Missouri, will proceed to the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri at Omaha, Neb., and return to Denver, Colo. (D. Colo., Feb. 10.)

Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U. S. V., commanding the Dept. of Alaska, will proceed to join his temporary station, Seattle, Wash.; he will be accompanied by Capt. Wilds P. Richardson, 8th U. S. Inf., A. A. G. Dept. of Alaska, and by 1st Lieut. Howard R. Hickok, 9th U. S. Cav., A. D. C., and the journey will be made via Cheyenne, Wyo., to enable Gen. Randall and Capt. Richardson to transact necessary official business pertaining to regimental property of the 8th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Feb. 20.)

Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan and Loyd Wheaton, U. S. V., will report to the Commanding General, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, for temporary duty to command expeditionary brigades. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 4.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Russell B. Harrison, Inspector General, U. S. V., will proceed to New York city for duty. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

Lieut. Col. Russell B. Harrison, Inspector General, U. S. V., will proceed to San Juan, Puerto Rico, for duty as Inspector General Department of Puerto Rico. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

Maj. Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General, U. S. A., will report to Lieut. Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General, U. S. A., Inspector General of the Department, for temporary duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 4.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Archibald W. Butt, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will take charge of the Q. M.'s property on the transport Lennox, and proceed thereon to Manila, and report in person to the Commanding General, Department of the Pacific and 8th Army Corps, for assignment to duty. (W. D., Feb. 14.)

Maj. Abraham S. Bickham, Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Washington, D. C., for further instructions. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

Maj. William J. White, Q. M., U. S. V., will in addition to his other duties take charge of the ice machine and electric plant at Military Hospital, No. 1. (D. Cuba, Feb. 12.)

Capt. Louis F. Garrard, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will report to Maj. C. D. Miller, Q. M., U. S. V., Chief Q. M., for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 9.)

Capt. Raymond Sulzer, A. Q. M., U. S. V., now on sick leave, is relieved from duty as Assistant to the Chief Q. M. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 10.)

Capt. Isaac W. Little, A. Q. M., U. S. A., is assigned to duty as Assistant to the Chief Q. M. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 10.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Comy. Sergt. John Dallaghan is transferred to Madison Barracks, New York (W. D., Feb. 14.)

Comy. Sergt. Emil H. Steiner is transferred to Fort Walla Walla, Washington. (W. D., Feb. 16.)

The following changes of stations and duties of Commissary Sergeants, U. S. A., are announced: Anton Zimmerman will proceed to San Isidro, Luzon, for duty at the Commissary Depot; Patrick J. Blake will report to Capt. Charles R. Knuthoff, A. G. S., U. S. V., for duty at the Commissary Depot, Binondo; Maximilian J. Loewid will report to Maj. Carroll Mercer, C. S., U. S. V., for duty at the Sales Depot, Ermita; William M. Cline will proceed to Bacoor, Luzon, for duty in the Bacoor Depot. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 8.)

Corp. C. A. Wild, Bat. K, 7th Art., is detailed Acting Commissary Sergeant during the absence on furlough of Comy. Sergt. Pollak. (Fort Schuyler, Feb. 20.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for 15 days is granted A. A. Surg. Robert C. Macy, U. S. A. (D. S. and P. P., Jan. 27.)

A. A. Surg. E. W. Fowler, U. S. A., will proceed to El Caney for temporary duty. (D. S. and P. P., Jan. 29.)

Leave for one month is granted A. A. Surg. Edward F. Nunez, U. S. A. (D. S. and P. P., Feb. 3.)

Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty with station in San Francisco, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Feb. 7.)

Acting Hospital Steward Mathew Galvin will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty at the sub-post of Fort Columbia, Wash. (D. Cal., Feb. 8.)

1st Lieut. Christopher C. Collins, A. Surg., U. S. A., is assigned to duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., Feb. 8.)

Maj. W. S. H. Matthews, Surgeon, U. S. V., will report at Presidio, Cal., for temporary duty awaiting return transportation to the Philippines. (D. Cal., Feb. 10.)

A. A. Surg. Charles Y. Brownlee, U. S. A., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty at that hospital. (D. Cal., Feb. 10.)

Maj. John G. Davis, Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V., is relieved from duty as Chief Sanitary Officer of the Department. (D. H., Feb. 10.)

Maj. W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon, U. S. A., will in addition to his present duties assume charge of the office of the Chief Sanitary Officer of the Department. (D. H., Feb. 10.)

Leave one month is granted A. A. Surg. C. J. Fitzgerald, U. S. A., now at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., Feb. 12.)

A. A. Surg. Charles D. Noble, U. S. A., will report for temporary duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Feb. 12.)

Maj. William O. Owen, Surg., U. S. A., and 2d Lieut. Edgar H. Yule, 2d U. S. Inf., are detailed as additional members of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Thomas, Ky. (D. L., Feb. 12.)

A. A. Surg. George L. Cable, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Texas, to relieve A. A. Surg. James T. Arwine, U. S. A., who will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for temporary duty until such time as he may be able to proceed to Fort St. Michael, Alaska. (W. D., Feb. 14.)

Maj. Ezra Woodruff, Surgeon, U. S. A., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York city, vice Maj. Timothy E. Wilcox, Surgeon, U. S. A., relieved. (W. D., Feb. 14.)

A. A. Surg. Howard W. Beal, U. S. A., will proceed from New York city to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Feb. 14.)

A. A. Surg. Arthur M. Fraser, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty on the transport McClellan. (W. D., Feb. 14.)

Maj. Robert J. Gibson, Surgeon, U. S. A., is assigned to the command of the U. S. Hospital Ship Missouri, to relieve Maj. William H. Arthur, Surgeon, U. S. A., who will report

to the Commanding General, Department of California, for duty. (W. D., Feb. 14.)

A. A. Surg. James Reagles, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., to relieve 1st Lieut. George A. Skinner, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

A. A. Surg. Robert E. Caldwell, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty on a transport when a vacancy occurs. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

A. A. Surg. Harry C. Smith, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

Capt. Alfred E. Bradley, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., is detailed a member of the board to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., for the mental and physical examination of such candidates for the Military Academy as may be ordered to appear before it. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A., is relieved as a member of the board of medical officers appointed by Par. 12, S. O. 15, Jan. 18, 1900, W. D., and from the operation of so much of that order as directs him to report to the Commanding General, Department of the Pacific and 8th Army Corps, for assignment to duty. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

A. A. Surg. Emilio F. Cabada, U. S. A., will proceed to Denver, Colo., for instructions. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

Gen. Wood has reported the death by suicide at Havana, Jan. 21, of Private Martin Erickson, Hospital Corps.

A. A. Surg. Alfred C. Godfrey, U. S. A., will accompany patients to the A. and N. Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and return to his proper station, Fort Washakie, Wyoming. (D. Colo., Feb. 10.)

Capt. John L. Phillips, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., will report March 1, 1900, to Maj. James L. Merrill, Surgeon, U. S. A., president of the examining board appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion. (W. D., Feb. 16.)

Maj. William R. Hall, Surgeon, U. S. A., is detailed as president of the board of medical officers convened by Par. 12, S. O. 15, Jan. 18, 1900, W. D. (W. D., Feb. 16.)

Maj. John G. Davis, Surgeon, U. S. V., will proceed to New York City, N. Y., for further orders. (D. Cuba, Feb. 9.)

Leave for 10 days is granted Maj. Louis A. La Garde, Surgeon, U. S. A., 1900, is granted Maj. Louis A. La Garde, Surgeon, U. S. A. (W. D., Feb. 16.)

A. A. Surg. Jerome B. Thomas, U. S. A., will report in person to the C. O. of Fort Slocum, for assignment to duty with recruits to go on the transport Sumner to the Philippine Islands, and upon arrival at Manila will report for assignment to duty. (W. D., Feb. 20.)

1st Lieut. Elmer A. Dean, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed by the first available transport to Manila, P. I., for assignment to duty. (W. D., Feb. 20.)

A. A. Surg. James H. Hepburn, U. S. A., will report in person to the C. O. of the U. S. General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M., for duty. (W. D., Feb. 20.)

Capt. William C. Borden, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will report in person on Tuesday, March 6, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., to Maj. James C. Merrill, Surg., U. S. A., president of the Examining Board, Washington, D. C., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., Feb. 20.)

The following changes of stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are announced: Maj. H. C. Fisher, Surgeon, U. S. V., to Iloilo Island of Panay, for duty; Maj. W. B. Banister, Surgeon, U. S. V., to proceed to El Depósito, Luzon, for duty as Brigade Surgeon, relieving Maj. W. S. H. Matthews, Surgeon, U. S. V.; Maj. G. H. Penrose, Surgeon, U. S. V.; will proceed to San Isidro, Luzon, for duty as Brigade Surgeon, in addition to his present duty; A. A. Surg. W. F. James, U. S. A., will proceed to Arayat, Luzon, for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. Simon J. Fraser, U. S. A., who will proceed to Manila for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. C. C. Cottrell, U. S. A., who will proceed to Vigan for duty at Tayug, Luzon; A. A. Surg. F. W. Dudley, U. S. A., will proceed to Manila for duty; A. A. Surg. E. F. Robinson, U. S. A., will report to the Surgeon in Charge at 2d Reserve Hospital, for duty; A. A. Surg. Rene Vandam, U. S. A., will report to the Surgeon in Charge, 2d Reserve Hospital, for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 8.)

The following named Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty: Palmer H. Lyon, from New York city, New York; Charles Roemmel, from Elmira, New York. (W. D., Feb. 19.)

Sick leave for 30 days, with permission to visit China, is granted 1st Lieut. Richard P. Strong, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 9.)

A. A. Surg. Gilbert I. Cullen, U. S. A., will report to the Provost Marshal General for duty on the board of health. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 9.)

Maj. W. S. H. Matthews, Surgeon, U. S. V., will report on board the Sherman, for duty on her return voyage to the United States. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 7.)

1st Lieut. Carl R. Darnall, Assistant Surgeon, is assigned to duty at Fort Schuyler, and with recruits destined for the Philippine Islands, with a view to accompanying them to their destination. (D. E., Feb. 20.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. William Crosier, O. D., U. S. A., will report to the Ordnance Officer of the Department for instructions and such duty in the field as may be assigned to him. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 4.)

Capt. James Rockwell, Jr., and 1st Lieut. George Montgomery, O. D., will report in person to Maj. Clarence E. Dutton, O. D., president of the examining board appointed to meet at New York city, for examination as to their fitness for promotion. (W. D., Feb. 19.)

So much of Par. 10, S. O. 383, Dec. 30, 1899, W. D., as relates to Ordnance Sergt. Frank Kaine (appointed from 1st Sergeant, Troop G, 3d Cav.), is revoked. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., are ordered: Maj. Frank Heath from duty at the C. O. office, Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey, and as a member of the board for testing rifled cannon, etc., and assigned to duty at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. Rogers Birnie, member of the board for testing rifled cannon, etc., from New York city to New York Arsenal, Governors Island, New York. Capt. Ira MacNutt from inspection duty at the works of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Pa., to the command of the Sandy Hook proving ground, New Jersey, and as a member of the board for testing rifled cannon, etc., with station in New York city, New York. Capt. Frank Baker is relieved from duty as inspector of ordnance at the Builders' Iron Foundry, Providence, R. I., and assigned to duty at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass. Capt. Colden L. H. Ruggles from duty at the Frankford Arsenal, Penn., to inspection duty at the works of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Penn. 1st Lieut. Kenneth Morton is appointed a member of the board of officers of the Ordnance Department convened by Par. 6, S. O. 33, Feb. 8, 1900, W. D., vice Capt. Colden L. H. Ruggles, relieved. (W. D., Feb. 14.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. George G. Arthur, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., is assigned to temporary duty at San Francisco, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Feb. 7.)

Maj. Alfred S. Frost, Paymaster, U. S. A., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from Feb. 14, 1900, is announced. (W. D., Feb. 14.)

The extension of sick leave granted Maj. George E. Pickett, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., is further extended one month. (W. D., Feb. 19.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The following named officers of the Corps of Engineers will report to Col. Henry M. Robert, Corps of Engineers, president of the examining board appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York city, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. John Mills, 1st Lieut. Charles S. Bromwell, 2d Lieut. Clarke S. Smith. (W. D., Feb. 14.)

1st Lieut. Spencer Conboy, C. E., U. S. A., will proceed to and take station at Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (W. D., Feb. 16.)

Capt. Francis R. Shunk, C. E., U. S. A., is relieved from duty with Co. A, Battalion of Engineers, Department of the Pacific, and will proceed to Fort Totten, New York, for duty with the Battalion of Engineers and at the U. S. Engineer School. (W. D., Feb. 19.)

The retirement from active service Feb. 17, 1900, of Chaplain John H. Macomber, U. S. A., is announced. (W. D., Feb. 17.)

#### CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY—COL. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

2d Lieut. Edwin A. Hickman, 1st Cav., is transferred from Troop G to Troop M of that regiment. (W. D., Feb. 19.)

##### 4TH CAVALRY—COL. CAMILLO C. CARR.

Maj. Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav., will take temporary charge of certain correspondence, papers and records recently captured, all of which are now in the possession of the Adjutant General of the Department. (M. G., P. I., Jan. 13.)

2d Lieut. Ashton H. Potter, 4th Cav., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty with recruits, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Feb. 10.)

##### 5TH CAVALRY—COL. WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY.

Sick leave for three months is granted Lieut. Col. Henry Jackson, 5th Cav. (W. D., Feb. 19.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Frank Parker, 5th Cav., is further extended ten days. (W. D., Feb. 19.)

Capt. George H. Paddock, 5th Cav., is detailed as Collector of Customs at Humacao, Puerto Rico, vice 1st Lieut. Nathaniel F. McClure, 5th Cav., relieved. (D. P. R., Feb. 7.)

##### 6TH CAVALRY—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Corcoran, 6th Cav., Fort Reno, O. T., is extended seven days. (D. M., Feb. 12.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Richard B. Paddock, 6th Cav., is extended one month. (W. D., Feb. 16.)

##### 7TH CAVALRY—COL. THEODORE A. BALDWIN.

The funeral of Edward Wilson, private, 7th Cav., who died on Memorial Day, 1899, at Havana, was held from his parents' residence, 98 Rogers avenue, Brooklyn, Feb. 17. Previous to his enlistment in the Regular Army, the deceased soldier was a member of Co. E, 14th Regt., N. Y. N. G. The members of his regiment attended the funeral in a body.

##### 8TH CAVALRY—COL. WIRT DAVIS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry B. Dixon, 8th Cav., is extended 10 days. (W. D., Feb. 17.)

##### 10TH CAVALRY—COL. SAMUEL M. WHITESIDE.

The following enlisted men of Troop L, 10th Cav., who were convicted before a G. C. M. for mutiny at Bayamo, Cuba, Oct. 12, 1899, have been sentenced to ten years' confinement at hard labor with loss of pay: Private Virgil Christian, Private Chas. Berry, Private John Batie, Private William Lewis, Private C. H. Henderson, and Private James Holloway, for seven years, and Private W. A. Burk, for three years.

Private William J. Davis, Troop G, 10th Cav., was on Feb. 6, detailed as Acting Sergeant Major at post of Fort Ringgold, Tex. (Fort Ringgold, Feb. 6.)

##### 11TH CAVALRY—COL. JAMES LOCKETT.

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Raymond S. Enslow, 11th Cav. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 13.)

##### 18TH ARTILLERY—COL. WALLACE F. RANDOLPH.

The troops of the 1st Art. at Jackson Barracks and at Fort St. Philip will take part in the carnival parade of New Orleans on Feb. 26.

1st Lieut. H. E. Smith, 1st Art., will proceed to Tampa on public business. (Egmont Key, Fla., Feb. 15.)

1st Lieut. John T. Martin, 1st Art., is detailed in charge of post schools. 1st Lieut. T. N. Horn, 1st Art., is detailed Police Officer. (Fort Barrancas, Feb. 12.)

##### 2D ARTILLERY—COL. WILLIAM L. HASKIN.

1st Lieut. H. La F. Applewhite, 2d Art., is detailed temporarily as Adjutant, Recruiting Officer, Treasurer and Librarian. (Fort Screven, Feb. 14.)

##### 4TH ARTILLERY—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Leave for six days is granted Capt. W. F. Stewart, 4th Art. (North Point, Feb. 15.)

Corp. E. E. Johnson, L., Bat. B, 4th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. James B. Mitchell, 4th Art., is further extended to include Feb. 10, 1900, on account of sickness. (W. D., Feb. 17.)

##### 5TH ARTILLERY—COL. JOHN I. RODGERS.

1st Lieut. Joseph P. Tracy, 5th Art., Aid-de-Camp, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed by Par. 30, S. O. 36, W. D., Feb. 12, 1900, to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., on Feb. 20, 1900, for the mental and physical examination of such candidates for the Military Academy as may be ordered to appear before it, vice 1st Lieut. John K. Miller, 8th Inf., relieved. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to apply for an extension of one month is granted Capt. T. R. Adams, 5th Art. (D. E., Feb. 16.)

Sergt. S. J. Lewis, Bat. C, 5th Art., and guard, will proceed to Fort Columbus with prisoners. (Fort Hamilton, Feb. 16.)

Leave for three days is granted 2d Lieut. E. H. Martin, 5th Art. (Fort Hancock, Feb. 16.)

Sergt. W. H. Reed, Bat. M, 5th Art., and guard, will conduct a prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Wadsworth, Feb. 16.)

Sergt. John Gunning, Bat. M, 5th Art., is detailed in the Ordnance Department. (Fort Wadsworth, Feb. 15.)

Corp. J. J. McCarthy, Bat. N, 5th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

##### 6TH ARTILLERY—COL. EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

Capt. George E. Sage, 6th Art., is assigned to temporary duty, San Francisco, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Feb. 3.)

##### 7TH ARTILLERY—COL. HENRY C. HASBROUCK.

Capt. J. A. Lundeen, 7th Art., will proceed to Fort Rodman, Mass. (Fort Greble, Feb. 15.)

Sergt. G. L. King, Bat. F, 7th Art., has been appointed Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant.

Sergt. L. G. Van Buren, Bat. K, 7th Art., is detailed Provost Sergeant. (Fort Schuyler, Feb. 18.)

Corp. F. L. Taylor, Bat. O, 7th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Capt. George W. Van Deusen, 7th Art., and 1st Lieut. Mervyn Buckley, 3d Art., are relieved as members of the board of officers convened by Par. 11, S. O. 352, these headquarters, series of 1899, and Capt. William F. Hancock, 6th Art., and 2d Lieut. Albert N. McClure, 14th Inf., detailed in their stead. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 14.)

##### 1ST INFANTRY—COL. ABRAHAM A. HARBACH.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month is granted 2d Lieut. William M. Parker, 1st Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (D. M., Feb. 12.)

##### 2D INFANTRY—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

2d Lieut. Edgar H. Yule, Co. L, 2d Inf., will proceed to Governors Island, New York, for further orders. (W. D., Feb. 19.)

Leave for 10 days is granted 1st Lieut. Paul H. McCook, 2d Inf. (D. L., Feb. 19.)

1st Lieut. A. E. Williams, 2d Inf., will report at Rowell Barracks, Pao Caballo, Cuba, for duty. (D. M. and S. C., Feb. 13.)

Leave 15 days is granted 1st Lieut. John G. Workiser, 2d Inf. (D. M. and S. C., Feb. 13.)

The temporary detail of 1st Lieut. John L. Hines, 2d Inf., to perform the duties of Disbursing Officer for Island funds allotted for sanitary work at Cienfuegos, Cuba, is made permanent. (D. M. and S. C., Feb. 13.)

##### 4TH INFANTRY—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Walstead Dovey,



S. Scott, A. Q. M., U. S. V., relieved. (D. S. and P. P., Jan. 29.)

#### 6TH INFANTRY—COL. CHARLES W. MINER.

Maj. Charles A. Booth, 6th Inf., (promoted from Captain, 7th Inf., subject to examination), will report by letter without delay to Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, 5th Art., president of the examining board, appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York Harbor, for instructions relating to his examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (W. D., Feb. 17.)

#### 7TH INFANTRY—COLONEL LOYD WHEATON.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Ethelbert L. Breckinridge, 7th Inf. (W. D., Feb. 17.)

Capt. George S. Young, 7th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich., will report to Chicago, to arrive Feb. 23, and report to Col. Richard Combs, U. S. Inf., for examination. (D. L., Feb. 19.)

#### 9TH INFANTRY—COL. EMERSON H. LISCUM.

Leave for 10 days is granted Capt. Mark L. Hersey, 9th Inf. (D. E., Feb. 21.)

#### 10TH INFANTRY—COL. EZRA P. EWERS.

Maj. George LeR. Brown, 10th Inf., will proceed to Cienfuegos, Cuba, and relieve Capt. Willson Y. Stamper, 8th Inf., from duty as collector of customs at that port. Capt. Stamper will proceed to New York city for further orders. (W. D., Feb. 14.)

2d Lieut. Clarence N. Jones, 10th Inf., recently appointed from 1st Sergeant Signal Corps, having reported is directed to proceed by the transport Sedgwick, expected to sail March 3 to Matanzas, Cuba, where he will report to his regimental commander. (D. E., Feb. 19.)

Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, 10th Inf., will join his company at Fort Crook, Neb. (W. D., Feb. 17.)

1st Lieut. R. F. Walton, 10th Inf., is granted 20 days' leave with permission to visit the United States. (D. M. and S. C., Feb. 15.)

#### 11TH INFANTRY—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

The sick leave granted Capt. Jonas A. Emery, 11th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

Lieut. Col. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, 11th Inf., is appointed treasurer of the Island of Puerto Rico, under executive order dated May 8, 1899, creating that office, and will relieve Maj. James A. Buchanan, 15th Inf., of the duties of that position. (W. D., Feb. 17.)

1st Lieut. E. A. Macklin, 11th Inf., is granted leave for one month, with permission to return to United States. (D. P., Feb. 6.)

1st Lieut. John W. Heavey, 11th Inf., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Charles L. Davis, 6th Inf., president of the examining board to meet at San Juan, P. R., for examination for promotion. (D. P. R., Feb. 6.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY—COL. CHAMBERS McKIBBIN.

Sergt. P. Moore, Co. G, 12th Inf., died on the transport Missouri while en route to San Francisco from Manila. His parents live at Morristown, N. J.

#### 13TH INFANTRY—COL. WILLIAM H. BISBEE.

1st Lieut. Thos. M. Anderson, Jr., 13th Inf., having reported, is assigned to duty with recruiting detachment. (Fort Slocum, Feb. 15.)

#### 15TH INFANTRY—COL. EDWARD MOALE.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Arthur S. Cowan, is extended two days. (D. E., Feb. 17.)

2d Lieut. E. M. Reeve, 15th Inf., is detailed in charge of consolidated mess. (Plattsburg Barracks, Feb. 17.)

Capt. John Cotter, 15th Inf., is detailed Summary Court. (Fort Columbus, Feb. 15.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. A. R. Paxton, 15th Inf. (Fort Columbus, Feb. 15.)

Par. 41, S. O. 247, W. D., Oct. 23, 1899, is amended so as to transfer 2d Lieut. Louis S. D. Rucker, Jr., from the 15th Inf. to the 16th Inf., and to direct the Commanding Officer of the latter regiment to assign him to a company. (W. D., Feb. 18.)

#### 16TH INFANTRY—COL. CHARLES C. HOOD.

Capt. George E. French, 16th Inf., will proceed to Fort Slocum, New York, for duty at that post. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

Capt. E. B. Bolton, 16th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for admission to that hospital for treatment. (D. Cal., Feb. 8.)

Q. M. Sergt. Reinhold Seiwie, 16th Inf., will report on Jan. 22, 1900, to the president of the examining board for examination for appointment as Ordnance Sergeant. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 14.)

Capt. E. B. Bolton, 16th Inf., will proceed on the Sherman to San Francisco, Cal., for treatment. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 9.)

#### 20TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM S. McCASKEY.

Corp. Henry Weigenstein, Co. C, 20th Inf., Manila, having accepted a commission as 2d Lieutenant of Infantry, will be discharged the service of the United States, to date Jan. 21, 1900. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

#### 21ST INFANTRY—COL. JACOB KLINE.

Maj. Benjamin C. Lockwood, 21st Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty with recruits awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Feb. 9.)

#### 24TH INFANTRY—COL. HENRY B. FREEMAN.

The transport City of Peking having been discharged from the service of the United States, 1st Lieut. Hunter B. Nelson, 24th Inf., is relieved from duty as Q. M. and C. S. of that vessel, and he will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (D. Cal., Feb. 6.)

#### 26TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. EDMUND RICE.

Sick leave for two months is granted Maj. Frank A. Cook, 26th Inf., U. S. V. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 9.)

#### 37TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. ROBT. B. WALLACE.

Sergt. Maj. John Storck, 37th Inf., having accepted a commission as 2d Lieutenant in that regiment, will be discharged the service of the United States, to date Jan. 20, 1900. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

#### 41ST INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. E. T. C. RICHMOND.

The C. O., 41st Inf., will send two companies of his regiment by train, Jan. 12, and two companies on Jan. 13, 1900, to Angeles, Luzon, for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 10.)

Maj. Palmer G. Wood, 41st Inf., U. S. V., will report to his regimental commander at Nipa Barracks, Malate, for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 8.)

#### 42D INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

2d Lieut. Robert A. Caldwell, 42d Inf., will proceed to La Loma Church, Luzon, for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 7.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Sergt. William J. Dean, Co. G, 1st Inf., Pinar del Rio Barracks, Cuba; Sergt. Winfield Scott, Co. B, 25th Inf., P. I. (W. D., Feb. 14.)

#### ARMY BOARDS.

Par. 39, S. O. W. D., Feb. 12, 1900, appointing various boards of officers for the mental and physical examination of cadets for the United States Military Academy, is so amended that the boards shall meet on Feb. 28, instead of Feb. 20, 1900. (W. D., Feb. 16.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet in Washington, D. C., for the examination of persons designated for appointment as Paymasters in the U. S. A. Detail: Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster General, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. George W. Baird, Deputy Paymaster General, U. S. A.; Maj. Walter Reed, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Maj. James C. Merrill, Surgeon, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Winfield S. Overton, 7th Art., Recorder. (W. D., Feb. 16.)

A board of officers to consist of Brig. Gen. Ludlow, U. S. A.; Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 7th Art.; Lieut. Col. William H. Carter, A. G. O., U. S. A., is appointed to meet at the War Department Feb. 20, 1900, for the purpose of

considering regulations with a view to the establishment of a war college for the Army. (W. D., Feb. 19.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York city, on Thursday, March 1, for the examination of such officers of the Ordnance Department as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Maj. Clarence E. Dutts, O. D.; Maj. John G. Butler, O. D.; Maj. Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Maj. Frank Heath, O. D.; Capt. William Stephenson, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A. (W. D., Feb. 19.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Washington Barracks, D. C., Feb. 26, 1900, for the examination of Private Ferdinand W. Fonda, Troop B, 3d Cav., for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant, U. S. A. Detail: Maj. George G. Greenough, 7th Art.; Capt. William C. Borden, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.; Capt. Montgomery M. Macomb, 7th Art.; Capt. Edward L. Munson, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.; Capt. John B. McDonald, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Clint C. Hearn, 7th Art., Recorder. (W. D., Feb. 19.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., Feb. 26, 1900, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. Charles A. Dempsey, 1st Inf.; Maj. Walter Reed, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Maj. Edward C. Carter, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Capt. Samuel W. Fountain, 8th Cav.; Capt. Daniel H. Boughton, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Francis J. Koster, 3d Cav., Recorder. (H. Q. A., Feb. 21.)

The following officers will report before president of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 2d Lieut. Elvin R. Helberg, 6th Cav.; Alexander M. Wetherill, 6th Inf.; Louis P. Schindler, 6th Inf.; Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge, 7th Inf. (W. D., Feb. 21.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. Richard Combs, 5th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Albert Hartshorn, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A.; Maj. Eli L. Huggins, 6th Cav., Acting Inspector General; Maj. Charles G. Penney, 22d Inf.; Capt. Henry I. Raymond, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., and Capt. Frank Thorp, 5th Art., is appointed to meet at Chicago, Feb. 23, for the purpose of examining Captains of the line of the Army with a view to appointment in the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Departments. (D. L., Feb. 19.)

#### TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: Maj. James E. Macklin, from the 24th Inf. to the 11th Inf. (W. D., Feb. 21.)

Maj. John C. Dent, from the 11th Inf. to the 24th Inf. (W. D., Feb. 21.)

Capt. Robert Alexander, from the 14th Inf. to the 11th Inf., Co. D.

Capt. Hiram McL. Powell, from the 11th Inf. to the 14th Inf., Co. H.

Capt. Charles Crawford, from the 5th Inf. to the 20th Inf., Co. D.

Capt. Charles C. Clark, from the 20th Inf. to the 5th Inf., Co. I.

Capt. Charles B. Hagadorn, from the 12th Inf. to the 23d Inf., Co. B.

Capt. George W. Kirkman, from the 23d Inf. to the 12th Inf., Co. B.

1st Lieut. Edward W. Perkins, from the 1st Inf. to the 8th Inf., Co. A.

1st Lieut. Harry R. Campbell, from the 8th Inf. to the 1st Inf., Co. L.

Maj. Dent and Capt. Crawford will join the regiments to which they are transferred. (W. D., Feb. 17.)

#### ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS.

Electrician Sergt. Lee J. Whitney will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va. (Fort Slocum, Feb. 15.)

Electrician Sergt. Albert Bower will proceed from Fort Du Pont to Fort Monroe, Va., for temporary duty and instruction in electricity and its appliances. (D. E., Feb. 15.)

#### EXAMINING BOARD FOR TRANSFER FROM LINE TO STAFF.

A board of officers will meet in the board room of the Army Building, New York city, Feb. 26, for the examination of officers ordered before it as to their fitness for transfer to the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Departments. The board will consist of: Col. Edward Moale, 15th Inf.; Maj. John M. K. Davis, 1st Art.; Acting Inspector General; Maj. James B. Burbank, 5th Art.; Capt. John L. Phillips, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. William Stephenson, Assistant Surgeon.

The following named officers will report to Col. Moale, 15th Inf., Feb. 26, at 9 a. m.: Capt. Walter S. Alexander, 4th Art.; Samuel E. Allen, 5th Art.; Constantine Chase, 4th Art.; Clarence R. Edwards, 10th Inf.; Adelbert Cronkite, 4th Art.; William H. Collins, 5th Art.; John L. Chamberlain, 1st Art.; Henry B. Moon, 20th Inf.; Warren P. Newcomb, 5th Art.; Charles L. Phillips, 4th Art.; Thomas Ridgway, 5th Art.; William F. Stewart, 4th Art.; Frederick S. Strong, 4th Art.; Clarence P. Townsley, 4th Art., and Leverett H. Walker, 4th Art. (D. E., Feb. 20.)

#### APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RETIREMENTS, TRANSFERS, CASUALTIES, ETC., OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, UNITED STATES ARMY, RECORDED IN THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE BETWEEN JAN. 15 AND FEB. 15, 1900.

##### APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut. Col. William Ludlow, C. E., to be Brigadier General, Jan. 21, 1900.

1st Lieut. Charles D. Palmer, 6th Art., to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, Jan. 31, 1900.

Capt. Alfred S. Frost, 22d Inf., to be Paymaster, with the rank of Major, Jan. 20, 1900.

Rev. Edmund Easterbrook, of New York, to be Chaplain, Jan. 31, 1900.

##### Infantry Arm.

Davis C. Anderson, to be 2d Lieutenant (6th Infantry), Jan. 1, 1900.

Robert D. Carter, to be 2d Lieutenant (12th Infantry), Jan. 1, 1900.

Douglas Potts, to be 2d Lieutenant (18th Infantry).

##### PROMOTIONS.

##### Subsistence Department.

Capt. David L. Brainard, to be Major, Feb. 12, 1900.

##### Medical Department.

Maj. James P. Kimball, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Feb. 1, 1900.

Capt. William O. Owen, to be Major, Feb. 1, 1900.

Capt. Peter R. Egan, to be Major, Feb. 2, 1900.

##### Corps of Engineers.

Maj. William H. Heuer, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Jan. 29, 1900.

Maj. William S. Stanton, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Feb. 7, 1900.

Capt. Curtis McD. Townsend, to be Major, Jan. 29, 1900.

Capt. George W. Goethals, to be Major, Jan. 29, 1900.

1st Lieut. Edgar Jadwin, to be Captain, Jan. 29, 1900.

1st Lieut. Charles Keller, to be Captain, Feb. 7, 1900.

2d Lieut. Harley B. Ferguson, to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 29, 1900.

2d Lieut. Frank C. Boggs, Jr., to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 7, 1900.

Additional 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Jackson, to be 2d Lieutenant, Jan. 29, 1900, to rank from Feb. 15, 1899.

##### Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Camille C. Carr, 5th Cav., to be Colonel, Jan. 23, 1900.

to the 4th Cavalry. Maj. Henry Jackson, 3d Cav., to be Lieutenant Colonel, Jan. 23, 1900.

Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav., to be Major, Jan. 23, 1900.

to the 3d Cavalry. 1st Lieut. George L. Bryan, 1st Cav., to be Captain, Jan. 23, 1900.

to the 6th Cavalry. 2d Lieut. Harry O. Willard, 10th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 10, 1900.

to the 2d Cavalry. 2d Lieut. Lucius R. Holbrook, 4th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 23, 1900.

##### Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. William S. McCaskey, 20th Inf., to be Colonel, Jan. 29, 1900.

to the 7th Infantry. Maj. Charles R. Paul, 18th Inf., to be Lieutenant Colonel, Jan. 29, 1900.

to the 20th Infantry. Capt. Edgar B. Robinson, 20th Inf., to be Major, Jan. 12, 1900.

to the 15th Infantry. Capt. Charles A.

Booth, 7th Inf., to be Major, Jan. 15, 1900.

to the 6th Infantry. Capt. George B. Walker, 11th Inf., to be Major, Jan. 29, 1900.

to the 18th Infantry. 1st Lieut. Charles C. Clark, 5th Inf., to be Captain, Jan. 12, 1900.

to the 20th Infantry. 1st Lieut. Vernon A. Caldwell, 25th Inf., to be Captain, Jan. 15, 1900.

to the 7th Infantry. 1st Lieut. Edmund L. Butts, 8th Infantry, to be Captain, Jan. 15, 1900.

#### RETIREMENTS.

Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, Col. Edwin M. Coates, 7th Inf., Col. Charles D. Viele, 4th Cav., Lieut. Col. Henry B. Tilton, Med. Dept., Maj. William H. Hammer, Paymr., Maj. Curtis E. Munn, Med. Dept., Maj. Oskaloosa M. Smith, Sub. Dept., Maj. Albert S. Frost, Paymr., Capt. William H. Kell, 22d Inf., Capt. John K. Waring, 2d Inf., Capt. William E. P. French, 2d Inf.

#### TRANSFERS.

Col. Loyd Wheaton, from the 20th Infantry to the 7th Infantry. Col. William S. McCaskey, from the 7th Infantry to the 20th Infantry, Feb. 3, 1900.

Capt. George B. Walker, from the 6th Infantry to the 11th Infantry. Capt. William W. McCammon, from the 14th Infantry to the 4th Infantry.

Edwin T. Cole, from the 11th Infantry to the 6th Infantry, Jan. 24, 1900.

Capt. Henry G. Leonard, from the 4th Infantry to the 14th Infantry, Feb. 3, 1900.

2d Lieut. Llewellyn W. Oliver, from the infantry arm to the cavalry arm, Jan. 3, 1900, to rank from Feb. 14, 1899.

#### CASUALTIES.

##### Resigned.

Maj. Alfred S. Frost, Paymr., his commission as Captain of Infantry (22d Infantry), only, Feb. 3, 1900.

2d Lieut. Charles S. Foster, 9th Inf., Jan. 24, 1900.

##### Killed in Action.

1st Lieut. William T. Schenck, 25th Inf., Jan. 24, 1900, near Subig, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

##### Died.

Brig. Gen. Thaddeus H. Stanton, retired, Jan. 23, 1900.

Col. John B. Lewis, retired, Feb. 3, 1900.

Lieut. Col. William H. H. Benyard, O. R., Feb. 7, 1900.

Maj. Wyllys Lyman, retired, Feb. 2, 1900.

Capt. Edmund D. Smith, 19th Inf., Feb. 5, 1900.

Capt. Charles L. Steele, 18th Inf., Jan. 18, 1900.

1st Lieut. Brainard S. Higley, Jr., Asst. Surg., Feb. 3, 1900.

##### Dismissed.

Chap. David H. Shields, Jan. 31, 1900.

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations sent to the Senate Feb. 16:

##### APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

##### Subsistence Department.

1st Lieut. Charles R. Krauthoff, 14th Inf. (Captain and A. C. S., U. S. V.), to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, Feb. 16, 1900.

vice Brainard, promoted.

##### APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

To be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Major.—Capt. Matt R. Peterson, C. S. U. S. A., Feb. 15, 1900.

vice Brainard, who vacates by promotion, to Major and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A.

To be Quartermaster with the rank of Major.—Capt. Isaac W. Littell, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Feb. 15, 1900.

vice Robertson, honorably discharged.

##### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 20:

##### PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

##### Corps of Engineers.

Maj. William S. Stanton, C. E., to be Lieutenant Colonel, Feb. 7, 1900.

vice Benyard, deceased.

Capt. George W. Goethals, C. E., to be Major, Feb. 7, 1900.

vice Stanton, promoted.

1st Lieut. Charles Keller, C. E., to be Captain, Feb. 7, 1900.

vice Goethals, promoted.

2d Lieut. Frank C. Boggs, Jr., C. E., to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 7, 1900.

vice Keller, promoted.

##### Subsistence Department.

Capt. David L. Brainard, C. S., to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Major, Feb. 12, 1900.

vice Smith, retired.

##### APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

##### 36th Infantry.



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the duties of commandant of the Pago-Pago coaling sta-  
tion on the Island of Tutuila. Comdr. Tilley has already  
gone to Pago-Pago, and will continue there in charge of  
the work of constructing the station, wharves and build-  
ings. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen has written  
a letter to Comdr. Tilley notifying him of his assignment  
to the command of the naval station. In addition to his  
duties in charge of the construction work he will continue  
to command the Abarenda, which has been assigned as a**JACOB REED'S SONS,**1412-1414 Chestnut Street,  
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ereignty.**THE POST EXCHANGE**

The savage attacks on the post exchange have been made on certain theoretical grounds. In the Army the canteen is a purely practical question. The question there is: Is it good or bad? No officers seek to advance any theories on the subject. Therefore the report from such an officer as Chaplain Swift, which we publish elsewhere, accompanied by an endorsement from so eminent a churchman as the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, is certain to express the views of a man who understands the practical side of Army life and seeks to adjust it to the highest demands of the moral law. What Chaplain Swift tells the readers of the Army and Navy Journal is entirely in line with the experience of other Army officers. The men of the Army must have amusement. The problem, then, is not how to train them to get along without amusement, but how to adapt the amusement to which they are accustomed to the demands of Army life and environment. It would no doubt be very nice for the idealist if with one stroke of the pen we could take from the soldier all desire for liquor or tobacco, together with those other likings which are the necessary concomitants of this mortal state. Probably no one sees this more clearly than Chaplain Swift, and maybe he prays for such a state as earnestly as those whose lamentations over the canteen now fill the market place, but he is a practical man who is willing to take human nature as he finds it. He realizes as every sensible man must that the Army is largely made up of men who are young, full of animal spirits and eager for amusement, and that it would be dangerous as well as difficult to condemn them to a life of monotony on the lines laid down by people who know nothing of the subject. The officers of our Army are of as high moral tone as any men, and with them it is always a question what best promotes the comfort, the discipline, the esprit de corps and the manliness of the soldiers under them. Only the blindest fanaticism would accuse them of wishing to perpetuate an institution that was demoralizing their commands. Many of these officers have their family life inseparably connected with the atmosphere of the garrison and it must be to their interest as husbands and fathers to discourage that which lowers the tone of the surroundings with which those near and dear to them must of necessity come in contact. That the post exchange is not all that it ought to be nor all that it might be is perfectly true, and Chaplain Swift points out why the exchange system, which is a good one in theory has been kept from working out its destiny to the benefit of the enlisted man, and he shows how it can be so improved as to more perfectly accomplish the mission. It is well that such an argument as he presents should come from one who cannot be even suspected of affiliation with the evil side of Army life.

Recent wars have done more to give the world new lessons in the art of war than any which have occurred in the nineteenth century. Although many useful lessons were derived by the Powers of the world from the experiences of the wars of 1812, the Civil War, and the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, the late Spanish-American and existing English-Boer wars have greatly added to the knowledge of military students. The Spanish-American war showed to the world the great potency of the Navy and demonstrated the importance of the men behind the guns, and the Philippine war, which was a natural outcome of the Spanish war, has clearly shown the efficiency of the modern small bore rifle, which more often wounds than kills and thus compels the weakening of the fighting force to take care of the wounded. The difficulties of the attack have been greatly increased, not only by the extension of the danger space owing to the increased range of small arms and their flatter trajectory, but because of the difficulty of definitely locating the position of the enemy on account of the smokeless powder invariably used in the new guns. Both the English and the Boer armies are provided with the new weapons, and it has been found that they have changed in a material way many of the old styles of battle. Now, the two opposing armies often fight at a distance of several miles without either side being able to definitely locate the position of the other. There is nothing more terrifying and demoralizing to inexperienced troops than to be attacked from a distance by an enemy whom they cannot see nor locate from the shots fired at them. Prior to the Spanish-American war it was thought by naval experts of nearly all the leading nations that the torpedo boat and torpedo-boat destroyer would prove to be a very great factor in war. Such has, however, not been shown to be the case, and most of the powers of the world have suddenly cut down their increase along this line. The cruiser of modern speed has recently proved to be the most efficient type of ship for actual service. So many new details in the science of war are for the first time being tried in the field by the two well equipped nations at war in South Africa that all the nations of the world are carefully watching developments there. The United States, as well as Germany, France, Russia and the other world powers, have representatives with both the English and Boer armies. The officers of the United States assigned to this service were selected with the utmost care on account of their knowledge of military affairs, and their reports will be awaited with much interest by the heads of our Army and Navy.

Lieut. Col. Clarence R. Edwards, 47th Vol. Inf. (Cap-  
tain, 10th Inf.), who was on the staff of General Law-  
ton at the time of his death, and who accompanied the  
remains of the General from Manila to Washington, has  
been appointed Chief of the Division of Customs and In-  
sular Affairs of the War Department. Since the detach-  
ment, several months ago, of Capt. John J. Pershing, of  
the 10th Cav., this office has been filled by Mr. Speel.



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## THE SECRETARY'S REORGANIZATION BILL.

The Army bill presented to Congress this week by the Secretary of War, if adopted, will tend greatly to advance the military establishment to a plane of excellence heretofore unattained. Broad and comprehensive in its ideas, it should appeal to every officer of the Army, first, as a measure which will recognize ability and character in the man, and, second, will perfect the military organization. The bill serves the double purpose of correcting evils made apparent by the Spanish-American War, and at the same time placing the Army during times of peace on a war footing more advanced than ever before.

The Secretary of War, after carefully viewing the conditions of the military service, determined that the most important change needed was to give to the President authority to remove and appoint the heads of the staff departments, whenever in his judgment he should deem it necessary. The Major General Commanding the Army, the Commander of any body of troops, the Commanders of military departments, and the commanding officers of troops in the field are, under the law, removable by the President of the United States, but, when he comes to those departments upon which he depends for organization, supplies, equipment and the success of every military movement, he is powerless to make any change. He is responsible for war, but without power to control the instruments upon which vitality, energy and success depends. Under the bill proposed permanent appointments to the staff are abolished, the President may retire the present chiefs of bureaus and select for detail from either line or staff for terms not exceeding four years. As officers now holding positions in the staff corps and departments have lost their rank in the line, any retirement made will be to the next grade in advance.

A section of the bill which has met with some opposition is that requiring every third promotion to the grade of Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major, respectively, in the line shall be made by the President instead of by seniority. The opponents base their arguments on the ground that this opens a field to promotion by favor, and retards the advancement of other officers. To provide against favoritism and influence the President is limited in his selection to a list of three names to be prepared by boards composed of officers of the same branch of the service and senior to the grade from which the promotion is to be made. The Secretary of War believes this is the greatest safeguard against selection by favor. It is not to be conceived that any board of officers, sworn to impartially select men for promotion, according to their service, will violate their honor and integrity. The chief purpose of this provision, however, is to give to the Army, and to the country, the service of men who have demonstrated their superiority over those in the service, who, while showing no marked ability, secure advancement by reason of seniority alone.

To remove from the field of political and social influence the detail of officers to the staff, it is provided that selection of officers for detail in the Adjutant General's Department, Inspector General's Department, Quartermaster General's Department, Subsistence Department, Ordnance Department or Signal Corps, shall be made by boards composed of three officers on duty in the department in which a vacancy exists, and senior to the grade from which the detail is to be made. That the officers of this board shall be on duty in the department in which the vacancy exists, Secretary Root does not urge. But that such details shall be made according to the service records of the officer instead of by favor, is considered imperative. That all officers may have an opportunity for staff service, it is provided that they shall return to the line at the expiration of four years, and to broaden the officer's military education, the Secretary of War is authorized to detail the

officer to any branch of the service. This change Secretary Root believes will break up the division that has always existed between line and staff. The engineer officer, who has always insisted that he was a part of the line with authority to command troops, is compelled to serve one year in five with such branch of the line as may be designated by the Secretary of War, and the same condition is required of all officers below the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, holding permanent appointments in each staff department except the Medical Corps, Pay Corps and Judge Advocate General's Office.

A provision, the purpose of which is much misunderstood, authorizes the President to transfer any part of the duties performed by any staff corps or department to some other department. This has been erroneously considered as leading to the consolidation of the Inspector General's Department with the Adjutant General's Department and the Commissary Department with the Quartermaster General's Department. The Army and Navy Journal is authorized to announce officially that no such consolidation is contemplated in the bill. The Secretary of War is firmly convinced of the necessity for the Inspector General's Department, and, in his annual report, recommended an increase of officers in this branch of the service. The provision mentioned is to enable the transfer of minor details from one department to another; such as the making of mess-plates by the Ordnance Department and the purchase of coffee grinders from the Quartermaster's Department by the Department of Subsistence.

The reorganization of the artillery arm of the service has been so much discussed that a general approval of the new system will cover this feature of the bill. The absurd regimental organization is discontinued and an artillery corps constituted. The increase of the artillery meets with the approval of all. Fifty million dollars' worth of coast defence necessitates a large force for its proper care, and the expenditure of \$60,000,000 more is contemplated. Only a minimum increase is asked for in this bill. It is to be provided by transferring the necessary number of men from the cavalry and infantry branches of the service. This is done to provide an adequate force for the care of coast defences, no matter what Congress may do in the way of increasing the Army itself. Whether Congress decides to increase or decrease the present Regular Army, the arrangement proposed in this bill will prove a safeguard to a reduction of the artillery arm.

Secretary Root is to be commended for the remarkable grasp of the needs of the military service, as shown in the bill which he has sent to Congress. He has been Secretary of War but little over six months and in that time has thoroughly familiarized himself with Army conditions. We reserve more critical comments on the bill for another week, meanwhile bespeaking for it the candid consideration of the Army, whose interests it is intended to serve. We should be glad if officers would favor us with their opinions concerning it, to be received confidentially when so desired.

## ENGLAND FOREWARNED.

Twenty-six years ago, on March 27, 1874, the late Gen. Sir George Chesney delivered a lecture before the Royal United Service Institution, which so plainly presented the deficiencies of the English military system, and so clearly showed the results that must inevitably follow the neglect to provide a proper organization that it reads now like prophecy.

Sir George showed that England, while always intending to fulfil the role of a first-class Power, never seemed to know how to set about doing it, except upon the sea. Never since the days of Marlborough has England ever actually played the part of a first-class military Power. Even in Marlborough's days her force was inconsiderable and she had to eke it out with allies. Chatham, vigorous and able as he was, gave only inconsiderable aid to England's ally, Prussia, in its dire distress when conducting the contest on the Continent where the struggle had to be settled. English energies were dissipated over isolated enterprises in distant parts of the globe—in North America, in West Indian Islands and in India.

During the long administration of Pitt, England was a first-class Power only at sea; her military enterprises regarded as a means of putting an end to a tremendous war were simply contemptible, and for the most part failed signally, as they deserved to do. After Pitt came men whose picaresque ideas of expenditure made war almost impossible. Mr. Percival, who was Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1807 to 1812, rebuked the Duke of Wellington for spending in Spain more money than he had calculated for. "Had I known," he said, "that the war was going to cost five millions a year instead of three millions, I should certainly have withdrawn you and your army from Spain altogether." Mr. Percival evidently regarded war as a luxury, upon which a given sum might be expended, but no more.

General Chesney did not refer to the more recent experiences of the English in the Crimean war, perhaps because a quarter of a century ago they were too near his day to be spoken of with entire freedom. He does show, however, that England at the time he spoke—1874—had learned nothing by experience. He warned England then that, so far as preparation went, she was without adequate means of meeting any first class military power on equal terms. Everything would have to be improvised under the strain of war. Indeed, relatively England had fallen behind because of the increased scale upon which war is being conducted. Where

corps were formerly called into the field armies are now mobilized. The outbreak of war would give rise to the same state of unreadiness and hurry-scurry that has been so often witnessed before.

A quarter of a century later this prophecy fulfils itself, and what would have been the case with England had she been called upon to meet a Continental force instead of to fight the distant Boers? "Suppose the British lion to be at last aroused even beyond the point of roaring" said General Chesney, "just think what would be the feeling of the nation—its mortification, its rage, and indignation—to find that the whole Army could not suffice to do more than operate as a weak contingent on the flank of the German, or Russian, or French, or Italian Army, as the case might be; perhaps even as a contingent of the Belgian Army; or, if we are fighting on our own account, to find that the British Army was just strong enough to hold its own, intrenched in some corner of Europe, while the real issue was being fought out in a distant battlefield. That would not be a very dignified, proud, or very useful part for a great Power to play; and yet can any military man, or any other man, say that any other result is to be expected?"

So far from regretting the war with the Boers, England has every reason to congratulate herself upon its coming. It has revealed to the whole nation the weakness apparent before to military students like General Chesney. Coming to a consideration of the question whether there is any alternative between the bloated armaments, conscriptions, and all of the rest of it, and political effacement, he thinks he finds it in a complete departure by England from her slavish policy of imitating foreign methods where she cannot rival foreign military establishments. He would rid the English Army of its dependence upon pipe clay and red tape, on Regulations based upon the assumed untrustworthiness of the private soldier; creating a body of picked men actuated by the sense of duty and honor; that now restrains the officer—men self-reliant, intelligent, fit to take care of themselves; an Army in which guards and cells, and punishment would be unnecessary; an Army from which it should be a punishment and a disgrace to be dismissed. Such an Army would effect a revolution in modern European warfare, by making skill and individuality atone for the want of numbers. Such an Army the United States had when the Spanish War burst upon us; such an Army we may have again by taking the proper methods to procure it. General Chesney would have his force one of mounted men. He says:

"The Army of the future, in my view, should be an army of horsemen, not merely cavalry or mounted rifle-men, but men trained to the highest degree of excellence in either line; men who should be to other soldiers what the knights of old were to the ordinary men-at-arms—a body quite irresistible; which would sweep away any cavalry of the kind that is commonly to be found in Armies, and which, able to move and operate with great rapidity in any direction, would be equally beyond overthrow by any infantry that could be brought against it. Imagine a force of this sort, of say, only 30,000 men, landing anywhere on the Continent, under a bold leader; what is to prevent it from marching from one end of Europe to the other? And if it be admitted that such a force, by its rapidity of movement, would be able to take the initiative at any point of the enemy's line, and could also be superior to the enemy at any one point, then might it not be possible to roll up the largest of Armies of modern times, just as Frederick rolled up the Austrian line at Leuthen? 30,000 men in this way might hold in check 300,000.

"This, then, is the general idea which I have to offer for consideration, a humble contribution towards the subject which is and has been occupying so many active minds, an idea suggested partly by what happened in the great American war, partly from what has been already put forward by others. I would observe, however, that I do not suppose the creation of this new force would obviate the necessity for infantry, or artillery, or engineers; only—and here is the main point—instead of these horsemen being merely a subsidiary body, that the other branches would act in offensive warfare as auxiliaries to the fighting first line, composed of these, our irresistible horsemen."

Conditions have changed somewhat since this was written, but the Boers have demonstrated what can be done with mounted men and have so far justified General Chesney's ideas. With the advantages of thorough military organization added to their mobility and their capacity for the individual initiative they would be a still more formidable body. They have not yet been tested in the school of adversity.

The conditions we have to deal with in this country, so far as concerns the organization of armies, are substantially the same as those found in England. The people will not submit to any plan involving the creation of a great military establishment, nor need they do so. The way of escape from this necessity is to diffuse the ideas of military education throughout the country and to create a compact body of national soldiery, so carefully selected, so thoroughly organized and trained, so self-confident in their thorough mastery of themselves and their weapons, that they will not only have the practical value of a much larger force, but will furnish a nucleus for the unlimited body of citizens who will rally to the public defence whenever the occasions require. One hundred thousand men, such as we should have, are all we need, and they would be better than an Army of half a million or even more untrained men.

In an article on "Tommy Atkins, the Yankee Soldier, and the Boer," in the "Independent," Mr. Poulitney Bigelow says: "The Yankee soldier whom I saw and messed with at Tampa, and later at Manila, was a man to rejoice the heart of any recruiting sergeant. He was as a rule about six foot high, well on in the twenties, a sober, all-around handy man, bronzed by hard work on the plains, accustomed to every kind of privation, and devoted to his West Point Captain, who led him into action and shared his discomforts. Of course, this refers to the United States Regulars, and not to the hastily levied Volunteers. I have seen many crack regiments, not merely in England, but in Germany, Russia and elsewhere, and I feel safe in venturing the assertion that man for man, and officer for officer (so far as West Pointers are concerned), no troops of any army could surpass the United States Regulars at Tampa as a fighting machine. In the Santiago campaign it was the small leaven of Regulars which kept the Army from going to pieces, even in the face of so feeble an enemy as was there to face them."



## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.  
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

G. O. 539, NAVY DEPARTMENT, FEB. 12, 1900.  
Announces the death on Feb. 9, at Tere Haute, Ind., of the Hon. Richard M. Thompson, formerly Secretary of the Navy.

**SPECIAL CIRCULAR, NAVY DEPARTMENT, FEB. 1, 1900.**  
The condition in which the double bottoms, pumps, watertight doors, and mechanical device for the management and safety of vessels have recently been found when certain ships have gone to navy yards for repairs, constrains the Department to call the attention of commanding officers to the provisions of Article 1594 of the Regulations, wherein ample instructions are given for the care and preservation of the compartments and devices referred to. Violation or neglect of these instructions cannot be permitted.

**SPECIAL CIRCULAR, 59, NAVY DEPART., FEB. 1, 1900.**  
To Commandants of Navy Yards and Naval Stations:  
Hereafter coal purchased by the Bureau of Equipment for steamers and ships' use shall not be diverted from the purpose for which purchased, but shall be held for issue for steamers and ships' use, and shall not be subject to requisition for its issue to departments other than equipment. Article 1256, Navy Regulations, 1896, paragraph 3, is amended accordingly by the introduction of the words "and coal for steamers and ships' use," after the words "Naval Academy." This exemption from the general provisions of the law of June 30, 1890, shall cover only coal bought for steamers and ships' use.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 16.—Lieut. J. K. Robinson, detached Philadelphia and to Marblehead, for line duty only.  
Asst. Paym. W. T. Camp, order of 14th modified. Report to Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Station, for duty on Petrel.  
Lieut. Comdr. R. I. Reid, detached Navy Yard, Norfolk, Feb. 28, and to duty at the Navy Yard, New York.  
Pharm. R. Waggener, granted sick leave for four months.  
Lieut. G. E. Burd, detached Navy Yard, New York, to temporary engineering duty on Pensacola, then to Asiatic Station for engineer duty only.  
Acting Boatswain P. Hennig, detached Constellation and to Vermont.  
Acting Boatswain M. Fritman, detached Vermont and to Constellation.  
Ensign L. C. Richardson, detached Philadelphia and to Abarenda.  
Naval Cadet J. T. Bowers, detached Iowa and to Abarenda.

FEB. 17.—Lieut. William Truxtun, detached recruiting rendezvous, Detroit, Mich., and to duty on the Franklin, Navy Yard, Norfolk.

2d Lieut. R. E. Sawyer, U. S. M. C., appointed.  
Asst. Surg. Joseph A. Murphy, appointed.  
Pay Director H. T. Wright, commissioned Pay Director from Dec. 23, 1899. (Navy Yard, New York.)  
Pay Insp. S. R. Colhoun, commissioned Pay Inspector from Dec. 23, 1899. (Torpedo Station.)  
Paym. J. J. Cheatham, commissioned Paymaster from Dec. 23, 1899. (Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.)  
Paym. McM. Ramsay, commissioned Paymaster from Nov. 12, 1899. (Coast Survey.)  
Lieut. Comdr. B. A. Fluke, to proceed home and wait orders.

Chief Boatswain William Anderson, detached Navy Yard, New York, and to command of Triton, at the Navy Yard, Washington.  
Chief Boatswain John McLaughlin, detached from command of Triton, Navy Yard, Washington, when relieved, and to the Navy Yard, Boston, for duty in office of Captain of Yard.

Chief Carp. E. W. Smith, detached Navy Yard, Portsmouth, and to Navy Yard League Island, for duty in office of Captain of Yard.  
Chief Carp. J. B. Fletcher, to duty at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, when discharged from hospital.  
Boatswain J. J. Holden, detached recruiting rendezvous, Detroit, Mich., and to duty on the Franklin Navy Yard, Norfolk.

FEB. 18—Sunday.

FEB. 19.—Lieut. M. M. Taylor, detached Navy Yard, Washington, and to Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco, Feb. 27.  
Asst. Surg. Karl Ohnesorg, temporary duty at the Naval Academy.  
Lieut. W. H. Allderice, detached Dolphin, and sick leave granted for three months.  
Lieut. B. F. Hutchison, detached Independence, to home and wait orders.

FEB. 20.—Act. Carp. William H. Squire, appointed.  
Act. Carp. Lewis J. Warford, appointed. (Union Iron Wks., San Francisco.)  
Act. Carp. Lewis J. Warford, to duty on Pensacola, immediately.  
Asst. Paym. G. R. Venable, detached Navy Yard, Key West, Fla., and continue duties at Pensacola Yard.  
Asst. Paym. F. G. Keand, to duty at Navy Yard, Key West, Fla., March 5, as Purchasing Pay Officer and General Storekeeper.  
Lieut. W. H. Allderice, order of Feb. 1, detaching Dolphin, and to Asiatic Station, revoked.  
Lieut. G. E. Burd, order Feb. 15, detaching Navy Yard, New York, and to Asiatic Station, revoked.  
Act. Carp. H. G. Elkins, detached Wabash, and to duty at Navy Yard, New York, for duty in equipment department.  
Asst. Naval Constr. L. S. Adams, detached Norfolk Yard, Feb. 28, to temporary duty Bureau Construction and Repair, then to duty at Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.  
Gunner Andrew Olsson, warranted Gunner from Sept. 16, 1898. (Baltimore.)  
Carp. Alonzo Burke, warranted Carpenter from Dec. 12, 1898. (Massachusetts.)  
Carp. F. A. Irtich, warranted Carpenter from Sept. 29, 1898. (Pensacola.)  
Carp. C. L. Bennett, warranted Carpenter from May 24, 1898. (Chicago.)

FEB. 21.—Med. Dir. William G. Farwell, commissioned Medical Director from Jan. 22, 1900.  
Med. Insp. D. N. Bertollette, commissioned Medical Inspector from Jan. 22, 1900.  
Pay Dir. D. A. Smith, commissioned Pay Director from Jan. 20, 1900.  
Lieut. H. H. Caldwell, commissioned Lieutenant from Dec. 21, 1899.  
Comdr. U. R. Harris, commissioned Commander from Dec. 31, 1899.

Chaplain L. Paul Rennolds, appointed Chaplain from Jan. 31, 1900.  
Capt. L. W. Robinson, from Chicago, Ill., to Inspector of Machinery, Gas Engine & Power Company Works, Morris Heights, N. Y.  
A. War. Mach. H. Desmond, from Waban Naval Station, Havana, to Kearsarge.  
Comdr. George Cowie, to temporary duty on Pensacola, then to Asiatic Station, sailing March 15, for engineer duty on shore.  
Lieut. B. F. Hutchison, order 6th ult., to Wabash, revoked.  
Boatswain A. Whippley, to duty in office of Captain of Yard, League Island, March 8.  
Lieut. Comdr. R. I. Reid, order 16th, detaching Norfolk Yard, and to New York Yard, revoked.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 17.—Capt. C. A. Doyen, granted seven days' extension of leave.  
FEB. 19.—Capt. T. P. Kane, detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, and ordered command marine guard of Kearsarge.  
2d Lieut. R. G. McConnell, detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, and ordered to duty with marine guard of Kearsarge.  
FEB. 20.—2d Lieuts. J. C. Beaumont, St. John L. Caffery,

Frank E. Evans, H. J. Hirschinger, T. A. Mott, John G. Muir and Charles B. Taylor, to Marine Barracks, Washington, for instruction.  
FEB. 21.—2d Lieut. R. E. Sawyer, to Marine Barracks, Naval Academy, for instruction; 2d Lieuts. J. C. Beaumont and H. J. Hirschinger, to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, for instruction; 2d Lieuts. T. A. Mott and St. John L. Caffery, to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., for instruction; 2d Lieut. Frank E. Evans, to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., for instruction; 2d Lieut. J. G. Muir, to Marine Barracks, Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., for instruction; 2d Lieut. Charles B. Taylor, to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for instruction.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at Navy Department, Feb. 23.

## NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief, NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. Albert S. Snow. Arrived Culebra Island, Feb. 14. The following is the itinerary: Leave Culebra Island Feb. 24; arrive Port au Prince Feb. 27; leave March 1; arrive Guantanamo March 2; leave March 7; arrive Cienfuegos March 9; leave March 11; arrive Havana March 14; leave March 19; arrive Galveston, Texas, March 20; leave March 21; arrive Hampton Roads April 1. Address mail to New York, N. Y., care of Postmaster.  
DETROIT, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. At Mobile for Mardi Gras celebration. Address mail to Mobile, Ala.  
INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At Navy Yard, New York.  
MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. Left San Juan Oct. 17 for Pensacola. Address mail to Pensacola, Fla.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York. Will be placed in reserve at League Island Yard.

SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 15, all well. Address mail to Cartagena, Colombia.  
TEXAS, Capt. William C. Gibson. Left Key West, Feb. 21, for Mardi Gras celebration at New Orleans, La. Address mail to New Orleans, La.  
VIXEN, Comdr. William P. Day. At Culebra Island Feb. 20. Address San Juan, P. R.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, commanding.  
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. Arrived at Montevideo Jan. 29. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. Left Montevideo for Buenos Ayres, Feb. 18. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Aldene. At Ensenada, Feb. 19. Letters should be address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

## PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding.  
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
ABARENDA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. Left Auckland, New Zealand, for Samoa Feb. 2, and has probably arrived. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.  
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Harrison G. O. Colby. At San Diego, Cal. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. Arrived Mare Island Feb. 12. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral John O. Watson, Commander-in-Chief. Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.  
BROOKLYN (Flagship), Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At Hong Kong. Will return to Manila Feb. 10. Address mail to Manila.  
BALTIMORE, Capt. James M. Forsyth. At Hong Kong.  
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.  
BRUTUS, Left Nagasaki for Guam Feb. 1.  
CALLAO, Lieut. George B. Bradshaw. At Manila.  
CASTINE, Comdr. Samuel W. Very. At Shanghai, China. Will return to Manila.  
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Left Sydney, Australia, Jan. 25 for Manila.  
CONCORD, Comdr. Seth M. Ackley. At Manila.  
CULGOA, Comdr. William H. Everett. At Sydney. Will return to Manila.  
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.  
GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. Martin E. Hall. At Manila.  
HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Manila.  
IRIS, Lieut. John M. Orchard. Left Hong Kong Feb. 15 for Manila.  
ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Fernando P. Giffmore. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.  
ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleecker. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.  
MARLETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Green. At Manila. Address there.  
MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Nasro. At Hong Kong.  
MONADNOCK, Capt. Edward T. Strong. At Hong Kong. Will return to Manila.  
MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Bicknell. At Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.  
MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Manila.  
NANSHAN, At Manila.  
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers. At Manila.  
NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.  
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Edwin Longnecker. At Manila.  
OREGON, Capt. George F. Wilde. At Yokohama. Will return to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.  
PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. James T. Smith. At Manila.  
PRINCETON, Comdr. H. Knox. At Hong Kong, China. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Hong Kong. Address Manila, P. I.  
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Charles S. Sperry. At Manila.  
YOSEMITE, Capt. George E. Ide. At Guam. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
ZAFIRO (Supply vessel). At Manila.

## TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there.  
GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
PORTER, Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
TAIBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

## TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. Cruising in Magdalena Bay. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. On cruise with apprentices. Arrived St. Lucia Feb. 21. Address mail to San Juan, P. R.  
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker, Newport, R. I. Dixie, Comdr. Charles Belknap. On a cruise. Left St. Thomas Feb. 15, for Madeira. Will arrive Madeira March 5; leave March 10; arrive Gibraltar March 14; leave March 19; arrive Algiers March 23; leave March 29; arrive Naples April 6; leave April 14; arrive Corfu, April 18; leave April 25; arrive Venice, April 30; leave May 9; arrive Trieste May 9; leave May 16; arrive Leghorn May 20; leave May 26; arrive Ville Franche May 26; leave June 6; arrive Gibraltar June 15; leave June 20; arrive Azores June 26; leave June 30; arrive Hampton Roads July 15. Mail address until Feb. 5, Post Office, New York. After Feb. 5, until June 10, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, England. (Postage 5c.)  
ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Courtis. On cruise with apprentices. Arrived at San Juan Feb. 17. Her itinerary is: Arrive San Juan Feb. 17; leave Feb. 24; arrive Guantanamo Feb. 28; leave March 14; arrive Santiago March 14; leave March 19; arrive Hampton Roads, April 1. Address Guantanamo, Cuba.  
LANCASTER, Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield. Arrived Cienfue-

gos, Cuba, Feb. 17. Following itinerary: Leave Cienfuegos Feb. 23; arrive Havana March 1; leave March 13; arrive Key West March 14; leave March 24; arrive Charleston March 30; leave April 5; arrive Hampton Roads, April 10. Address mail care Navy Department.  
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. On cruise. Arrived Santa Cruz Feb. 21; leave Feb. 26; arrive St. Thomas Feb. 28; leave Mar. 5; arrive San Juan Mar. 15; leave Mar. 25; arrive Hampton Roads Apr. 21. Mail should be sent until Mar. 15 to the U. S. Postmaster, New York, and after that date to Hampton Roads, Va.  
PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Comdr. Frederick M. Wise. Address No. 529 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.  
ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. Address New York City. The vessel is at dock at foot of East 28th street.  
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnette. On a cruise. Due Trinidad Feb. 4; leave Feb. 27; arrive Mar. 12; leave March 14; arrive Mar. 24; arrive St. Thomas March 12; leave March 19; arrive San Juan, P. R., March 20; leave March 26; arrive Philadelphia April 10. Address care Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

## SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At Port Royal, S. C. Address mail to Port Royal, S. C.  
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Washington, D. C. Address mail to Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.  
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Nuevitas, Cuba. Address Nuevitas, Cuba.  
HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. Left San Francisco for Valparaiso, Jan. 10. Address mail to Montevideo, Uruguay, care U. S. Consul. The Hartford was spoken Jan. 28, 2° 10' N., 115° W. and reported all well.  
IROQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. Charles F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
MARCELLUS, Lieut. Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Key West. Address Key West, Fla.  
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie in winter quarters. Address Erie, Pa.  
NERO, Lieut. Comdr. Harry M. Hodges. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Key West, Fla. Address there.  
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. Left Lambert's Point, Va., Feb. 9 for Newcastle, England. Will proceed to Havre, France. Address mail care Navy Department.  
RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. Arrived Panama Feb. 12. On surveying duty. Address mail care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
SCINDIA, Comdr. James M. Miller. Left San Francisco for Manila Jan. 20. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will stop en route at Guam.  
SOLACE, Comdr. Andrew Dunlap. Left Yokohama, Feb. 20 for San Francisco. Will arrive about March 1. Address mail care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
SYLPH, Lieut. William K. Gise. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.  
YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Banos, Cuba. Surveying on northern coast of Cuba. Address Gibara, Cuba.

## UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Left San Juan Feb. 14 for Culebra. Will proceed to Port Royal. Address Port Royal, S. C.  
KEARSARGE, Capt. William M. Folger. Placed in commission at Newport News, Va., Feb. 20. Address Newport News, Va.  
UNCAS, Lieut. Thomas J. Senn. At San Juan, Puerto Rico. Address there.

## RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Charles S. Cotton. Mare Island, Cal.  
RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Cal.  
VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller, Navy Yard, New York.  
WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh, Boston, Mass.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Cruising about islands in South Pacific, which will be completed about April next. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate Feb. 19: Promotions in the Navy.—Comdr. William C. Gibson, to be Captain from Feb. 18, 1900, vice Rearick, retired.  
Lieut. Comdr. Richard G. Davenport, to be a commander from Feb. 18, 1900, vice C. Gibson, promoted.  
Med. Insp. John C. Wise, to be a medical director from Feb. 17, 1900, vice Flint, retired.  
Surg. Ezra Z. Derr, to be a medical inspector from Feb. 7, 1900, vice Wise, promoted.  
To be 2d Lieutenants in the U. S. Marine Corps.—William C. Harelee, of Florida; Richard S. Hooker, of Nevada; Hugh L. Matthews, of Tennessee.

Executive nominations sent to the Senate, Feb. 20.

2d Lieutenants in the U. S. Marine Corps.  
Yandell Foote, of California; C. T. Wescott, Jr., of Maryland; Sidney W. Brewster, of Michigan; Paul E. Chamberlin, of Virginia; Douglas C. McDougal, of California; Albert N. Brunzell, of Idaho; Presley M. Rixey, of Virginia; T. Edward Backstrom, of Mississippi.

Assistant Paymaster in the Navy.

Ray Spear, of Washington, to be an Assistant Paymaster from the 19th day of February, 1900, to fill a vacancy.

Colonel in Marine Corps.

Lieut. Col. William S. Muse, to be a Colonel in the U. S. M. C., from the 31st day of January, 1900, vice Col. Charles F. Williams, deceased.

## NAVY CASUALTIES.

Appointments, promotions, retirements, casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps, recorded in the Bureau of Navigation, between Jan. 15 and Feb. 15, 1900.

Resignations.—C. H. Parks, G. P. Blow.  
Deaths.—F. C. Burchard, C. F. Williams, B. F. Markham.  
Appointments.—A. S. Porter, W. B. Rodgers, C. H. Bullock, M. Fritman, P. Hennig, P. Herbert, J. McCarthy, R. Mehrtens, D. J. O'Connell, W. J. Trevorror, H. Desmond, H. C. Jarrett, W. H. Johnson, B. F. Lankford, J. D. Robnett, J. C. Beaumont, St. J. L. Caffery, W. R. Coyle, W. S. Elcheberger, F. E. Evans, H. J. Hirschinger, Jacob Jacobson, P. G. Kennard, H. L. Lap, H. D. F. Long, T. A. Mott, J. G. Muir, S. A. W. Patterson, Stewart Rhodes, C. B. Taylor, J. W. Wadleigh, W. T. Camp, G. W. Pigman, Asst. Paym.; G. W. Reeves, H. C. Reisinger.  
Promotions.—W. Braunerreuth, J. B. Briggs, H. H. Christy, H. H. Hough, P. V. Mohun, E. T. Pollock, M. E. Reed, J. H. Rowen, C. D. Stearns, M. M. Taylor, E. D. Ryan, M. S. Elliott, L. A. Kaiser, H. Wells.  
Retirements.—J. M. Flint.

The following were appointed 2d Lieutenants in the U. S. Marine Corps, on Feb. 17: Yandell Foote, of California; C. T. Wescott, Jr., of Maryland; Sidney W. Brewster, of Michigan; Paul E. Chamberlin, of Virginia; Douglas C. McDougal, of California; Albert N. Brunzell, of Idaho; Presley M. Rixey, of Virginia; T. Edward Backstrom, of Mississippi.

The torpedo boat Somers, while steaming up the East River at New York, Feb. 21, with the Board of Inspection, had not been out more than twenty minutes before she blew out a tube in her boilers. The Government tug Wompatuck went to her assistance, and towed her back to the Navy Yard, where the injury was repaired in time for her crew to get her away on a second attempt at a test.



## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The programme for next summer's session of the Naval War College at Newport is partially completed, and the problem which will be placed before the officers for solution is "The Pacific Ocean, its Waters and Islands." In addition to the regular naval officers, there will be present this summer a detail from the revenue marine, as well as a number of Army officers, and with important lectures by Capt. Mahan, Capt. Taylor and Prof. Wilson of Brown University, it is believed that the session will be one of the most important in the history of the college. Capt. Mahan will lecture on "Naval Tactics," and Prof. Wilson on "Insurgency," but the lecturers on international law have not as yet been selected. The programme is being arranged by Capt. Charles H. Stockton, president of the college, and Asst. Secretary of the Navy. The North Atlantic Squadron will rendezvous in the harbor, so that nearly all the officers of the fleet will have even better opportunity than usual of attending the college. It is anticipated that war games will also play an important part on the programme.

The Navy Department has been informed that the battleship Kearsarge at the Newport News ship yard has been placed in commission. The vessel was transferred from the shipbuilders to the Government representatives by General Superintendent Walter A. Post, representing the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, and was received by Capt. W. M. Folger, the Commander, who represented the Navy Department. Rear Adm. Barker, the Commandant of the Naval station; Capt. Folger, who was assigned to the Kearsarge some months ago; Capt. Chester, who will command the Kentucky; Superintendent Naval Constr. J. J. Woodward, and the officers of the Naval station at the Norfolk yards, together with General Superintendent Post, were present. The officers who have been assigned to the Kearsarge, and who have reported for duty, were lined up on deck. General Superintendent Post, with a few appropriate remarks, formally transferred the ship to Capt. Folger, as the representative of the Navy Department. After this preliminary ceremony, Capt. Folger read his orders from the Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long, authorizing him to take command of the ship. The Kearsarge is the latest product of the shipbuilders' art in the way of naval construction. She is in the hands of an able commander, and we expect to hear a good account of her. Her completion offers an opportunity to settle some of the current discussion as to the wisdom of building battleships with superimposed turrets, and we hope that the opportunity will be improved.

Rear Adm. Watson has reported to the Navy Department that he has established a garrison of the Marine Corps at Isabella, Basilian, which is to be hereafter the chief naval rendezvous and coaling port in the Southern Philippines. Isabella is 40 miles across the Straits of Basilian, from Zamboanga, the extreme southern part of the Island of Mindanao.

The present indications are that the House Committee on Naval Affairs will include in the Naval Appropriation bill, which it will shortly report to the House, a provision authorizing the purchase of the best quality of armor at a cost of not more than \$545 a ton. In response to requests for information as to the price paid for armor by foreign nations, Admiral O'Neil stated that the Japanese paid French armor makers more than \$700 a ton for the armor for the cruiser Adzuma, and that the price a ton abroad was \$600 and above.

The prospect for plenty of work in all departments at the Norfolk Navy Yard has never been so good as at the present time, and it is the intention of the Department to gradually make that yard the mainstay of the Navy south of New York.

Rear Adm. Watson has informed the Navy Department by cable from Cavite that the Cape Engano light has been re-established and kept burning since Jan. 29. Cape Engano is the north point of Palau Island, which is north of and near the Island of Luzon. The Navy Department has directed Admiral Watson to use every effort to restore and place in operation the aids to navigation in the waters of the Philippines, and the naval vessels in the island have been used recently for this work.

The Naval Board on Construction has under consideration the proposition to overhaul the cruiser Boston. Reports on the construction and repair work have been received at the Navy Department from the Board of Survey, and it is estimated that this work alone will cost about \$300,000. The Boston is now at San Francisco at the Mare Island Navy Yard, having returned from the Philippines, where she was one of the vessels of Admiral Dewey's fleet. The plans for the refitting of the Boston contemplate changing the vessel into a modern cruiser much like the improved Atlanta. The work will take about a year, and will begin within a short time, as the money for this work is available.

Figures obtained from British parliamentary returns show that the merchant shipping tonnage for the United Kingdom increased from 4,251,739 tons in 1860 to 8,925,873 tons in 1897. Of persons employed in mercantile traffic there were, in 1860, 157,312 British and 14,615 foreigners and Lascars. In 1897, 160,126 British and 65,382 foreigners and Lascars. This shows the percentage of non-British sailors in British shipping to have increased from 9 per cent. in 1860 to 40.83 per cent. in 1897. In 1860 there were only 335 Lascars on British ships; in 1897 there were 31,484. Other foreigners have increased from 14,280 in 1860 to 33,898 in 1897. Nearly all the increase of seamen since 1860 has been in foreigners.

The Secretary of the Navy has received an interesting report from Lieut. Comdr. Harry M. Hodges, U. S. N., of the collier Nero, on the survey made by that vessel between Honolulu and Manila for a telegraphic cable route. He encloses a report by Asst. Surg. Frank E. McCollough, who describes discoveries made on Midway Island, in the Pacific, where the Nero stopped to ascertain its availability for a cable relay station. Dr. McCollough found a house that bore no marks of having been erected by civilized persons. Inside he found on the wall a placard telling the story of those who had built it. Five sailors were shipwrecked on the island, four died there and were buried by the survivor, who was the author of the placard. He said that he had been cast away on the island in 1888 and had remained there two years before being rescued. He described the location of a good stream of water, a welcome discovery for the Nero. The spring removes the main objection to the use of the island as a cable station, as it was believed that it had no fresh water. In her voyage of 20,000 miles the Nero surveyed several routes. Near Guam a submarine valley, 33,000 feet below the level water, was found. This is about six miles deep and the greatest depth known. A chain of submarine mountains was discovered also.

Secretary Long is in a quandary as to what assignment Admiral Dewey shall be given when the Philippine Commission is dissolved, which will be within a few weeks. Various suggestions have been offered by the friends of the Admiral that he be placed at the head of some bureau of the Navy Department, but none of the positions spoken of are thought to be in keeping

with the Admiral's rank. If he had not become an Admiral he would have retired from the Navy last December, but as Admiral he will remain in the Navy until his death, unless he should ask to be retired. It has been thought that Dewey might be placed at the head of the Bureau of Ships, which Secretary Long desired Congress to create, but the duties of the chief of that bureau would require more labor than it is desired that he shall have to perform. It is practically settled that the Admiral will not be sent to sea again, and it is generally believed that he will be ordered to "special duty" at the Navy Department and will act as a confidential advisor to the Secretary of the Navy.

Rear Adm. Watson has been directed by the Navy Department to omit Matanzas, Cuba, from his itinerary, and to proceed to Galveston, Tex., with the flagship New York and other available vessels to participate in a celebration there. The squadron is expected to reach Galveston about March 20, and on leaving there will go to Hampton Roads, Va., to await orders.

Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley, U. S. N., who has been appointed commandant of the new United States naval station of Pago Pago, Tutuila, has been in command of the collier Abarenda for nearly a year, and the honor which has now come to him is regarded as a just reward for the faithful service he has performed under trying circumstances. The Abarenda left Auckland Feb. 2 for Pago Pago with material, and is expected back at Auckland about this time, when Comdr. Tilley will get the news of his advancement. His only instructions for the present will be to continue the good relations he has built up with the natives of Tutuila and to exercise the same control of affairs as is laid down in the regulations for commandants of navy yards.

The detachment of marines for the battleship Kearsarge left the Marine Barracks for Norfolk Feb. 20. For some time this detachment of sixty men has been drilling at the barracks, and it is now claimed that it is one of the best equipped and prepared bodies in the service. Capt. Kane and Lieut. O'Connell are the officers of the corps commanding the detachment.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The nominations for promotion of 1st Lieut. George E. McConnell to be Captain, and 1st Lieut. John W. Howison, to be a Captain in the Revenue Cutter Service, were confirmed by the Senate Feb. 19. The appointment of Joseph H. Crozier of Pennsylvania to be a 3d Lieutenant was confirmed Feb. 12.

FEB. 15.—Capt. H. T. Blake, granted 10 days' leave. Capt. J. A. Slamm, detached from the Corwin and granted 30 days' leave.

1st Lieut. F. H. Ueberroth, from the Corwin to the Perry. Chief Engr. C. F. Nash, from the Corwin to the Thetis.

2d Asst. Engr. G. H. Paul, dismissed the service under findings and commendation of Board of Investigation.

The commanding officer of the Perry directed to proceed to Port Townsend with his command.

FEB. 16.—Chief Engr. H. L. Boyd, granted an extension of leave for 30 days.

3d Lieut. F. B. Goudey, granted 10 days' leave.

FEB. 17.—Chief Engr. J. E. Jefferis, detached from the Forward and granted 30 days' leave.

Chief Engr. H. C. Barrows, to the Forward.

FEB. 20.—3d Lieut. W. G. Bladel, granted 23 days' leave.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. R. 91.—Mr. Platt: Authorizing the printing of extra copies of the publications of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department.

S. R. 92.—Mr. Deboe: Providing for the appointment of a committee to consider and report the propriety of establishing a home for all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served in the War of the Rebellion and with Spain who may be disabled in any way or dependent, resulting from said service.

S. 2347.—Mr. Penrose: Granting per diem pension service to honorably discharged officers and enlisted men of the Union Army in the Civil War.

S. 3177: For the relief of the persons who sustained damage by the explosion of an ammunition chest of Battery F, 2d U. S. Art., July 18, 1894.

S. 3203: For the relief of the widow of Chaplain John R. Mathews, deceased, U. S. N.

S. 3221.—Mr. Hanley, and H. R. 8778, Mr. S. A. Davenport (by request) introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A bill to promote the efficiency of the clerical force of the Navy. That a clerical corps of the United States Navy and Marine Corps is hereby established, and shall consist of chief clerks, warrant clerks, clerks; clerks, first class; clerks, second class, and clerks, third class; and for this purpose the Secretary of the Navy is empowered to appoint 100 warrant clerks, or as many more as the necessities of the service may require, with the rank, pay and privileges of warrant officers, and to enlist or cause to be enlisted as many clerks, clerks, first class, clerks, second class, and clerks, third class, as in his judgment may be necessary, and to limit or fix the number and to make such regulations as may be required for their enlistment and government. Enlisted men in the Navy or the Marine Corps shall be eligible for transfer to the clerical corps, and vacancies occurring in the grade of warrant clerk shall be filled by the Secretary of the Navy by selection from those holding the rate of chief yeoman, clerks, clerks to Paymasters, clerks to Quartermasters, and clerks to commandants in the Navy and Marine Corps. The other seven sections of the bill present the qualifications, pay, etc., of the members of the clerical force.

S. 3222: Relating to sundry officers on the retired list of the Navy.

S. 3240.—Mr. Hawley, and H. R. 8961.—Mr. Hull: To increase the efficiency of the military establishment of the United States. The text of this bill will be found on page 598.

S. 3241.—Mr. Hawley: Fixing the rank of the Adjutant General of the Army. That the Adjutant General of the Army shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a Major General in the Army of the United States.

S. 3252.—Mr. Bate: To establish a branch Soldiers' Home at or near Johnson City, Washington county, Tennessee.

S. 3256.—Mr. Foraker: Authorizing the health officer of the District of Columbia to issue a permit for the removal of the remains of the late Brig. Gen. E. O. C. Ord from Oak Hill Cemetery, District of Columbia, to the United States National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

S. 3272.—Mr. Sewell: Appropriates \$50,000 for the preparation of a site and erection of a pedestal for statue of late Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan.

S. 3285.—Mr. Kyle: Appropriates \$250,000 to provide permanent buildings for the military post at Fort Meade, near Sturgis, S. D.

H. R. 153.—Mr. Pierce: That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the House of Representatives as to the entire number of United States soldiers that have been sent to the Philippine Islands, the number of such soldiers that have been discharged and returned to the United States and the number now in said islands; also the number of such soldiers that have been killed, disabled, or died from disease, or who have become invalids in consequence of military service and are in hospitals, and the number who have become and are now insane.

H. J. E. 177: In relation to monument to prison-ship martyrs at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. R. 8779.—Mr. Perea: Appropriates \$100,000 to establish a military post at Albuquerque, N. M.

H. R. 8845: Directing the issue of a duplicate of lost check drawn by James B. Quinn, Major, Engineer Corps, U. S. A.

H. R. 8856: Conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to determine the claim of Bvt. Capt. 2d Lieut. James Dawson, U. S. A., retired.

H. R. 9001.—Mr. Hull: That the Secretary of War be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to have prepared suitable certificates of honorable service, and to issue the same to all members of the so-called Volunteer Electrical Corps and

other civilians, who, under the direction of the Engineer Department, United States Army, rendered honorable services of a military nature in connection with submarine mining operations during the late war with Spain. Said certificates shall show the nature of the service in each case, whether it was that usually expected of a commissioned officer, a non-commissioned officer, or a private of engineers, and the dates, so far as possible, between which it was rendered; and in case any of the persons referred to in this act rendered especially valuable services of the same character as those ordinarily expected of Captains and Lieutenants of Engineers, the President may, in his discretion, bestow upon them brevet commissions of corresponding grades in the United States Volunteers, for "faithful and meritorious services in connection with submarine mining operations during the war with Spain," and the certificates and commissions above described shall have all the force and effect of honorable discharges from the Volunteer service of the United States: Provided, That nothing in this law shall be construed to entitle the persons concerned to any pension, pay, bounty, right, or privilege not herein specifically provided for.

H. R. 8863.—Mr. Hull: To provide a Chaplain for each regiment in the U. S. service, and for other purposes. That the President is hereby authorized to appoint for each regiment in the U. S. service (Regular and Volunteer) one Chaplain, with the pay and allowances of a Captain, mounted; provided, that the office of Post Chaplain, U. S. A., is hereby abolished, and the officers now holding commissions as Chaplains shall be assigned to regiments; and provided further, that no person shall be appointed a Chaplain in the Regular Army who shall have passed the age of 35 years, nor until his fitness mentally, morally and physically shall have been established to the satisfaction of the President. Sec. 2. That the President is hereby authorized to select from the retired list of the Army an officer, not above the rank of Brigadier General, who may have distinguished himself during the war with Spain, in command of a separate Army, and to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the officer selected to be Major General, U. S. A., with the pay and allowances established by law for officers of that grade on the retired list. Sec. 3. That on and after the passage of this act the Adjutant General of the U. S. A., shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a Major General.

H. R. 8866: To authorize the reimbursement of officers and men of the Army and Navy for medical expenses incurred during leave or furlough.

H. R. 8888.—Mr. Shafer: That from and after the date of the passage of this bill appointments to the office of Judge Advocate General in the Navy Department shall not continue limited to officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, but lawyers and civilians are hereby made eligible thereto.

H. R. 8892: Appropriates \$2,000,000 for the purpose of providing arms, ordnance stores, Q. M. stores and camp equipage for issue to the Militia. Said appropriation to be apportioned, under the direction of the Secretary of War, among the several States and Territories, to States, according to number of Senators and Representatives, and to Territories and the District of Columbia under such regulations as the President may prescribe; provided, that no State shall be entitled to the benefits of the appropriation apportioned to it unless the number of its regularly enlisted, organized and uniformed active Militia shall be at least 100 men for each Senator and Representative to which such State is entitled.

H. R. 8897: To increase the efficiency of the military establishment of the United States.

H. R. 8761.—Mr. Hull: That section 13 of the act approved March 3, 1890, entitled "An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States," be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to provide that nothing therein contained shall operate to reduce the pay which but for the passage of said act, would have been received by any commissioned officer at the time of its passage or thereafter.

H. R. 8752.—Mr. Bowersock: That the sale of or dealing in beer, wine, or any intoxicating drinks as a beverage by any person in any post exchange, or canteen, or transport, or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States is hereby prohibited. Sec. 2. That the penalty for any violation of this act shall not be less than \$100 and not more than \$500 for each offense.

H. R. 8756.—Mr. Butler: Raises the pay of the civil clerical force at headquarters of the United States Marine Corps so as to place them on an equal footing with the clerical force of the Navy Department.

## ARMY.—(Continued from p. 590.)

## PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS, VOLUNTEER ARMY.

To be Surgeon with the Rank of Major.

Capt. Luther B. Grandy, Asst. Surg., 35th Inf., U. S. V., Feb. 14, 1900, vice Swift, vacated.

To be Assistant Surgeon with the Rank of Captain.

1st Lieut. John A. Metzger, Asst. Surg., 35th Inf., U. S. V., Feb. 14, 1900, vice Grandy, promoted.

To be Assistant Surgeon with the Rank of 1st Lieutenant.

John Carling, of New York, Acting Asst. Surg., U. S. A., Feb. 16, 1900, vice Metzger, 35th Inf., U. S. V., promoted.

Par. 21, S. O. 28, W. D., Jan. 31, 1900, relating to Capt. George Bell, Jr., 1st Inf., and Capt. Willson Y. Stamper, 8th Inf., is revoked. (W. D., Feb. 14.)

The following named officers will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders: Capt. Vernon A. Caldwell, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Campbell H. Babcock, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George H. Knox, 7th Inf. (W. D., Feb. 17.)

Sick leave until Aug. 28, 1900, is granted Cadet William V. Cowan, 4th class, U. S. Military Academy. (W. D., Feb. 20.)

So much of par. 15, S. O. 36, Feb. 12, 1900, as relates to Capt. James M. Kennedy, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is revoked. (W. D., Feb. 20.)

A military commission is appointed to meet at the headquarters of the Provost Marshal General, Manila, Jan. 16, 1900. Detail: Col. Aaron S. Daggett, 14th Inf.; Lieut. Col. William S. McCaskey, 20th Inf.; Capt. Frederick Marsh, 6th Art.; Capt. Armand L. Laessle, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John K. Cree, 6th Art.; 2d Lieut. J. Leasson De Witt, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Hunter Kinzie, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. W. Hausermann, 34th Inf.; U. S. V., Judge Advocate. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 11.)

The following named officers have arrived on the Wyfield will report without delay as indicated: A. A. Surg. William F. James, U. S. A., to the Chief Surgeon of the Department; 2d Lieut. Emory A. West, 11th Cav., to his regimental commander, Pasay, Luzon. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 11.)

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ord. Dept., is detailed a member of the Board for testing rifled cannon, vice Maj. Frank Heath, Ord. Dept., relieved. (W. D., Feb. 21.)

The retirement of Lieut. Col. Egon A. Koerper, Deputy Surg. Gen., is announced. (W. D., Feb. 21.)

The Quartermaster at Fort Wright will relieve Capt. Renben B. Turner, 6th Inf., of his duties as Constructing Quartermaster. Capt. Turner will proceed to Columbus Barracks to relieve Capt. Cyril W. King, A. Q. M. (W. D., Feb. 21.)

Maj. William L. Alexander, C. S., to Kansas City. (W. D., Feb. 21.)

A change will soon be made, under orders from the War Department, in the organization of the Puerto Rican Battalion. The change looks to the establishment of what will be known as the Puerto Rican Regiment, which will consist of two battalions of native troops offered by Regular Army officers. This so-called "regiment" will be in command of Maj. James A. Buchanan, of the 15th Inf., who will have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers. Maj. Buchanan has been relieved as treasurer of the Island of Puerto Rico by Lieut. Col. Brinkerhoff, of the 11th Inf.



## CLIPPING BUREAUS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

A paragraph recently appearing in the Army and Navy Journal has unintentionally done honest clipping bureaus an injustice. We know that the paragraph does not refer to us, and you know we think, from experience, that our service is honest and efficient, but as no clipping bureau is mentioned in your paragraph, the odium of the bureau which you criticize is brought upon us and upon other bureaus which are honestly conducted.

In point of fact, as our circulars enclosed will show, we require no advance payment from subscribers, and we expressly agree that if duplicates or unimportant clippings are sent by inadvertence credit will be given for them if they are returned to us. In case advance deposits are made by subscribers, furthermore, we offer at any time to return any unused balance upon request. In the last twelve years we have been called upon only once to return money sent to us, and that time the trouble was due to a misunderstanding. We try to treat our subscribers honestly and liberally and you can readily see that a general charge against clipping bureaus does not read pleasantly, and is not fair to us.

THE AUTHORS' CLIPPING BUREAU.

Per H.

It is just to the Authors' Clipping Bureau to say that we had no reference to them in the paragraph referred to. We did not mention names, for the reason that we had nothing to support our statement, beyond the letter referred to, though we have no doubt as to the fact. Perhaps Romeike's Clipping Agency can give us some information on the subject.

## PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., Feb. 14, 1900.

It is rumored that the headquarters and band of the 4th Cavalry may return to the garrison. A military band is much needed for the festivities and funerals.

Dr. Bevans spoke at the lyceum of medical officers at the General Hospital, Friday night, on the subject of "Acting Assistant Surgeons." Almost all of the Surgeons were present, and an enjoyable time was had by all.

Lieut. A. H. Potter, of the U. S. Navy, is a guest at the Palace.

Mrs. E. F. Wilcox, wife of Capt. Wilcox, 6th Cav., entertained a number of friends at luncheon Saturday afternoon.

Among the officers who sailed on the Sherman Wednesday for Manila were Maj. Calvin D. Cowles, 17th Inf.; Capt. James H. Frier, 12th Inf., and Capt. E. V. Bookmiller, 9th Inf. These officers have been here for some time and will be greatly missed by the members of the garrison.

Capt. George C. Reiter, of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, is a guest at the Occidental.

The officers of U. S. S. Pensacola gave a dinner Tuesday night to several people on board the vessel. After dinner the remaining part of the evening was spent in singing and dancing.

Capt. George T. Chase is a guest at the Occidental. Miss Margaret Wilson, of San Francisco, is the guest of the Misses Marshall.

Mrs. Lockert accompanied by her two daughters, left Monday for Walla Walla.

Lieut. Lyman M. Welch, 20th Inf., and Miss Edythe Knowlton were married Wednesday at the Hotel St. Nicholas. Lieut. Welch has recently returned from the Philippines, where he saw considerable service.

Capt. J. E. McDonald and Dr. J. H. Payne, Jr., U. S. N., are guests at the Palace.

Col. and Mrs. A. C. Girard gave a valentine party Tuesday night in honor of their guests, Mrs. A. O. Girard, Miss Aver and Miss Charlotte Epping.

Miss McDowell is the guest of Mrs. H. B. Freeman. Comdr. and Mrs. Drake, of the Mare Island Yard, are in San Francisco and have taken apartments at the Occidental.

Dr. C. C. Collins, U. S. A., is a guest at the California.

Maj. George G. Arthur is a guest at the Palace. Lieut. Col. B. F. Pope is staying at the Occidental. Capt. and Mrs. Whiting, U. S. N., who have been living at the Occidental, will soon leave for Mare Island.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1900.

The past week has been very gay socially, and the present promises to be equally so. Last Tuesday afternoon the Ladies' Card Club met at Mrs. Kelly's. On Wednesday the young people of the post and the older ones as well celebrated St. Valentine's night as the guests of Prof. and Mrs. Edgerton. The quarters were tastefully decorated and the addition which will later do duty as a kitchen was transformed for that occasion into St. Valentine's grotto. There was a brilliant moon, the light within was lowered, and the effect with the decorations of greens was realistic in the extreme. Four maidens and four bachelors gave to the assembled company, in rhyme, their reasons for clinging to the state of single blessedness. Dancing and cards occupied the earlier hours; recitations were among the post prandial diversions, a "cake walk" being added to the list, performed to the life. "All were present or accounted for," and the evening will long be remembered as among the most pleasant of a very enjoyable winter. Powdered hair was the rule. The gentlemen in a number of cases wore knee breeches, lace ruffles and the various accessories of toilet usually associated with this style of head dress.

On Friday a lunch was given by Mrs. Barnum. The guests entertained were: Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Edgerton, Mrs. George B. Davis, Mrs. Christian, Misses Ritch, Newlands and Phillips.

On Saturday afternoon a cadet tea was given by Mrs. Mills for her guest, Miss Huston, daughter of Capt. J. F. Huston, 20th Inf. The hostess was assisted by the Misses Anne Davis, Belle and Annie Davis, Sibley, Butler and Phillips. Miss Hall served ice cream, Miss Morris, lemonade, and Miss Davis poured chocolate.

The guests at the 100th night ball held in Cullum Hall on Saturday evening were received by Mrs. Larned. Among the number were: Miss Elizabeth Parker, a guest of Mrs. Larned; Miss Ennis, a guest of Mrs. Chamberlain; Miss Butler and Miss Morris, guests of Mrs. Morrow; Miss Huston, Miss Sibley, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Christian; Miss Hallett, a guest of Mrs. McNeil; Miss Phillips, a guest of Mrs. Lewis; Misses Van Nest and Roe, of New York, and Miss Walcott, of Indianapolis, guests at the hotel under the chap-

erone of Mrs. Van Nest; Lieut. F. N. Cook, U. S. A., and W. S. Montgomery, U. S. N.

The reading club met at Mrs. Mills's on Thursday and listened to an interesting paper by the hostess on "Incidents of Actual Occurrences in Her Experience."

There will be a number of card parties during the present week, in fact, this form of entertainment will be of almost nightly occurrence.

On Wednesday Mrs. Edgar W. Bass entertained a number of the ladies of the post at lunch at Sherry's, after which they attended a matinee of "The Ambassador at Daly's. The guests were: Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Edgerton, Mrs. George B. Davis, Mrs. Hein, Mrs. Larned, Misses Newlands and Ritch.

The 100th night entertainment will take place on the new stage in Memorial Hall on Feb. 24. It will differ this year from entertainments of former years; the latter as a rule consisted of an original play, depending almost entirely for its success on local hits and "grinds," but this year all hits on the officers are absolutely forbidden, so the committee decided to produce an ordinary play with a cadet cast. They selected "The Amazons," by A. W. Pinero, a play which was quite popular in New York a few years ago. They localized it to a certain extent, changing the scene from England to this country, and altering it in a few minor details to render it adaptable to amateur use. The cast will be:

Mrs. Castle Jordan, Cadet Nichols, 1903; Miss Noeline Castle Jordan, Miss Wilhelmina Castle Jordan, Miss Thomasin Castle Jordan (her daughters), Cadets Hayden, 1901; Comly, 1900; Poole, 1901; Mr. Barrington Castle Jordan (a cousin), Cadet Morey, 1900; Galfred, Earl of Twenways, Cadet Wilen, 1900; André, Count de Grival, Cadet Naylor, 1901; Rev. Roger Minchin, Cadet Grant, W. S., 1900; Fitton (a gamekeeper), "Sergeant" Shuter (the governess), Cadet Murphy, G. M. P., 1903; Sam (a servant), Cadet Platt, 1901; Wandering Warts (a tramp), Cadet Solélie, 1901.

## FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Feb. 14, 1900.

Capt. R. H. R. Loughborough, 25th Inf., left the last of week for Fort Sam Houston, Tex., where he will go before a board to be examined for promotion.

Lieut. Ross L. Bush, 25th Inf., arrived at the post this week from Fort Sam Houston to take command during the absence of Capt. Loughborough at Fort Sam Houston.

A pack of hungry coyotes attacked the guard on his post back of the commissary last week. The guard, a young recruit, had to beat a retreat to the high porch of the commissary.

Clara Baird, granddaughter of Asst. Surg. Baird, U. S. A., is confined to the house with the measles. The other children of the garrison who were ill with measles and chicken pox, are all about well.

Lieut. Walter S. Brown, 3d Infantry, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. William Peabody, of Lowell, Mass., left El Paso last week for their home. Lieut. Brown will spend his three months' leave there, and hopes by the time it has expired to be sufficiently recovered to rejoin his regiment in the Philippines.

Miss May Heath, sister of Asst. Postmaster General Heath, is visiting Mrs. Robert Campbell in El Paso. Miss Heath is a charming woman and possesses a remarkably beautiful contralto voice, which delights all her hearers and as she is so obliging no function seems quite complete without her singing.

Capt. Loughborough has received permission to enclose the entire reservation with a barb wire fence. The wire for the purpose has arrived at the post, but the work has not yet begun. As the reservation is four miles square it will take some little time to complete the job.

Col. and Mrs. Blanco, of Mexico City, are residing in El Paso this winter. Col. Blanco is one of the chief engineers of the Mexican Army, and is in charge of the Mexican part of the International Dam project. Our side of it is represented by General Anson Mills, U. S. A., retired.

Comy. Sergt. Oscar Raik relieves Sergt. Barrett at this post and is expected this week.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 17.

Mr. Ten Eyck, the coach of the Naval Academy eight, is now here and giving his personal attention to the training of the crew. Work has begun in the natorium, where an improvised boat is rigged, and the cadets in training take turns at the oars. Practice at the gymnasium is still continued under the eye of Capt. Timmons, who has there a rowing machine of eleven oars. The training table has been set for two weeks and thirty-two cadets eat at it. They are given a 7 o'clock supper, which enables them to put in an hour every afternoon in training.

The fourth class, the latest admitted to the academy, obtained its first rating in the late semi-annual examination. No official standing has been made out, but from the class statistics of individual members, Naval Cadet Alexander H. Van Keuren, of Michigan, is credited with standing No. 1 in order of scholastic merit. He is so closely followed by William W. Smyth, of Iowa, and Paul H. Fretz, of North Dakota, that it will take the annual examination in June to determine the real leader of the youngest Admirals.

On Tuesday night, Feb. 20, a novel entertainment was given here under the auspices of St. Faith's Guild and was largely patronized by residents of the Naval Academy. The programme consisted of a cake walk by twenty little children in regular plantation costume, for which two prizes were awarded—two handsome cakes. One was given to the best cake walker of the girls, the other to the boys, regardless of couples. Paymr. Loomis was one of the judges. After the cake walk a pantomime was given, together with a beautiful garden scene, in which Jean Ingelow's "Songs of Seven," ranging from "Seven Times One" to "Seven Times Seven," was presented by local talent. Among the Naval patronesses were: Mrs. C. T. Hutchins, Mrs. Barnette, Mrs. Jeffers, Mrs. Kearney, Mrs. Rush, Mrs. John Schouler.

A committee of citizens waited on the Anne Arundel delegation at the Legislature, now in session here, urging action with reference to the removal of the Naval Academy from Annapolis, which matter is again being stirred up in Washington, and over which trouble is brewing.

The last hop at the Naval Academy before Lent will occur next Saturday, the 24th inst.

Capt. McLane Tilton gave a dinner party to five young ladies at his beautiful residence on Maryland avenue one day last week, and another dinner party to five other young ladies the day following.

Mrs. Gale, of Baltimore, gave a tea on Friday afternoon, Feb. 23, in honor of Miss Alice Loomis, daughter of Paymr. Loomis, U. S. N., whose engagement to her son, Mr. Hamilton Gale, has been announced.

Miss Eleanor Terry, daughter of Capt. Silas Terry, U. S. N., who has been spending the month with her mother at the "Stafford," in Baltimore, went to the assembly ball in Philadelphia on the 23d inst. Previous to the assembly ball Miss Terry was given a dinner by society friends in the Quaker City.

Mrs. McNamee and children, of Washington, are visiting her aunt and uncle, Prof. and Mrs. A. J. Corbeller, Prince George street.

Miss Aline McNair, niece of Admiral McNair, who spent last winter in Baltimore with her sister, Mrs. Arthur L. Walker, on Calvert street, is spending the winter in New York.

Dr. Lowndes, Surgeon, U. S. N., who is a cousin of ex-Governor Lowndes, and who was recently married to Miss Baker, is ordered to the Naval Academy as surgeon.

A delightful children's party was given last week at the residence of Lieut. Stone, Naval Academy.

Miss Knight has returned to Chicago after an extended visit to her father, Lieut. Comdr. Knight, U. S. N.

Mrs. N. M. Terry entertained a dinner party a few days since at her residence, No. 11 Blake row, Naval Academy.

There was a genuine fire call on Monday afternoon at half-past two at the Naval Academy. Flames were discovered in the cellar of quarters No. 41, "Oklahoma," occupied by Lieut. H. Kimmel. The alarm sounded loud and long and the cadets rushed from every quarter to their stations, coming in working clothes, studying jackets and every manner of Naval costume. The engine was soon on the spot, but no stream was put on the fire, as it was discovered that a few buckets of water would extinguish the flames. Lieut. George M. Stoney, officer in charge at the upper quarters, was in command of the fire brigade.

The tablet which was unveiled here by the Maryland branch of the Daughters of the Revolution, on Feb. 22, was erected in the Naval Academy chapel next to the tablet to Comdr. McKee. The inscription is: "In honor of the officers, soldiers and sailors who bravely died in the War for Independence against Great Britain, 1776-1783. Erected by the Daughters of the Revolution of the State of Maryland." The exercises accompanying the unveiling and presentation of the tablet took place in the chapel of the Naval Academy at 11 a. m.

Mrs. Merrick, wife of Judge Merrick, is visiting Mrs. Muir, the wife of Lieut. W. P. C. Muir, U. S. N., here. Mrs. Merrick is the aunt of Governor Beckham, of Kentucky.

Mr. Elihu S. Riley, of the Annapolis bar, author of the History of Annapolis, by invitation of the Daughters of the Revolution, delivered the oration. His subject was "Maryland in the Revolution." Chaplain Clark made the prayer and the Naval cadet choir furnished the music.

## MALARIAL FEVERS.

Malarial fevers are the subject of interesting communications in the New York "Medical Journal." A. A. Surg. James L. Bevans, U. S. A., discusses the simultaneous occurrence of typhoid and malarial fevers, which is exceedingly rare. He reports as an illustration the case of Corpl. Richard H. M., Co. K, 29th U. S. Vol. Inf., 21 years old, who was admitted to the United States General Hospital at the Presidio, Oct. 3, 1899. He served in Cuba as a member of the 4th Tenn., Vol. Inf., and experienced a few light chills in Cuba and after his return home. On his re-enlistment in August, 1899, he seemed entirely well. The chills appeared again at Fort McPherson, where he stayed about a month, and continued irregularly up to the time of his prostrating sickness.

En route to the Presidio he was confined to his bed with headaches, constipation, general malaise and light chills. After three days in quarters in camp he was sent to the General Hospital. He looked pale, emaciated and cold. His temperature was 102.4, respiration 22 and pulse 94. The tongue was coated, the abdomen was tender, the liver and spleen were somewhat enlarged. His mental condition was dazed. By Oct. 7 rose spots had developed and he was in active delirium. Light chills occurred daily after the 6th. On the 11th the chill was prolonged and severe. Malarial parasites were first found in the blood that day. Quinine was then given in large doses and the last chill was observed two days later. Delirium continued till the 25th. The temperature curve and symptoms after the 15th were those of typhoid fever. The temperature reached normal on the 29th, when slow convalescence began.

A. A. Surg. Bat Smith, U. S. A., has an article in the current "Medical Journal" on malarial haematuria, that kind of malarial fever which is known by a dozen different names such as black jaundice, bronze jaundice, etc.

## TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, in a speech to the House on Feb. 1, said: "Take Mercator's 'Projection of the Map of the World,' view the position of the States of the Gulf in relation to the canal, view our Pacific ports moved 10,000 miles nearer to our doors; enlarge your vision, and let it sweep from the Pacific Coast to Hawaii and the Philippine Archipelago; study the capabilities of production of those islands under humane government; witness her products, of such diversified nature and of such value, not coming in competition with the products of our American husbandman, as will start our looms and spindles and stimulate industry in all our factories; study her harbors, from which a Dewey professes his ability to meet the Navies of the world; look at the geographical position of this archipelago in relation to the Straits Settlements, with their teeming millions, situated just to the south of China and Japan and Korea, this archipelago becomes the trade center of the Eastern world. Should the Administration surrender this territory and the advantages it secures to America, the historian of the future will write it down as one of the most pusillanimous Administrations that had ever had control of national events."

## RECORD BROKEN IN SUBMARINE SURVEYING.

The U. S. S. Nero, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Hodges, U. S. N., commanding the Pacific Submarine Telegraph Survey, has taken the two deepest casts and registered the two deepest temperatures ever recorded. The depths are 5,160 fathoms and 5,269 fathoms, and the temperatures are 35.9 at 5,070 fathoms and 36 degs. at 5,101 fathoms. The deepest cast up to that time was in 5,135 fathoms, and the deepest temperature recorded was between 4,700 fathoms and 4,800 fathoms, both taken by H. M. S. Penguin.



## TESTING ARCTIC CURRENTS.

The Geographical Society of Philadelphia expects to continue this year the work of setting wooden casks adrift on the ice north of this continent to demonstrate, if possible, the currents of Arctic waters north of Behring Strait. Each contains a bottle, having in it a blank form on which to make a report of the finder. The project was suggested by Admiral Melville and this society began to carry it out last year.

The Admiral says: "A strong current is known to exist at certain seasons of the year to the southward and westward between the northern end of Novaya Zemlia and the southern side of Franz Josef Land and between the southern side of Spitzbergen and Bear Island—dropping the stones from the polar pack which form the shoal of 300 fathoms between the above islands. We may look for the casks on any of these shores or in the above mentioned drifts, and also for the possibility of demonstrating a drift to the eastward or the northward and eastward, finally coming out by the way of Smith Sound, Kennedy Channel and Baffin Bay, as well as by the slow drift through the North American Archipelago to the coast of Labrador."

## WHAT ARE INHUMAN BULLETS?

The question as to what are inhuman bullets is discussed in a recent issue of the London "Lancet," which says that the proper bullet to employ is the one that accomplishes its object without unnecessary destruction. The "Lancet" argues that the object of firing a rifle at a man in a battle is, in the first place, to stop him; and, in the second place, to prevent him resuming his military duties at too early a date. It is impossible to stop a charging enemy without injuring him, and to use weapons so little harmful that his onward progress is not arrested is, indeed, to inflict unnecessary injury, for the wound has failed in the object for which it was inflicted.

That bullet is, in the opinion of our London contemporary, the most merciful which by the shock of its impact arrests the charge and yet leaves the structures in a condition to be repaired. It is a dreadful necessity which requires us at any time to slay or wound our fellow men, but if we are convinced of the necessity, then there is no true mercy in doing it inefficiently, in wounding without effecting the object which we have in view. Against a civilized foe we can employ a Mark II. or a Mauser bullet with the knowledge that we are doing as little damage as is consistent with our object in firing at all; but with savage races the bullet must be unprotected at its tip so that it may spread, and for this the dum-dum bullet is very suitable.

## TYPHOID IN GUAM.

The most modern edifice in the Island of Guam is a water distilling plant, which has just been completed. The drinking water of the town has been and ever will be out of the question so far as any but the native is considered. The troops were supplied with distilled water from the ships, which had to be hauled some five miles daily. The plant was erected by the labor of the troops alone. Every man and woman has had typhoid fever. Every child has to have it sooner or later. When the child gets the fever it is bundled up in clothing, the windows are shut tight, and a concourse of relatives assemble about the bedside to smoke and mourn with the mother. Typhoid fever made its appearance in the American garrison, and one-sixth of the command were down with it. On Nov. 13, the fever took its first victim, Pvt. O'Rourke, of Co. A, who died about midnight. Pvt. Schoenig and Pvt. Brown died on Nov. 16. The garrison was intensely shocked at the occurrence, and the men, talking in low, subdued voices, could scarcely believe the misfortune that had fallen upon them.

According to a New York "Sun" correspondent doctors are sadly needed there, for there are no civilian physicians. One naval Surgeon attends to the garrison and the sick in the town, and the work is telling on him. A ray of light lies in the fact that the typhoid patients in the town are growing very much fewer, and that the dry season is near at hand, if there is any truth in what the natives say. The only way of ever obliterating the fever is to change the source of the water supply, and when uncontaminated water is available to close up every well in the town. Officers have been ordered out to investigate the sources of various mountain streams, and tests of the water have been made.

## TEXAS VOLUNTEER GUARD.

From Feb. 1 to Feb. 15 the following appointments and promotions have been made in the Texas Volunteer Guard: In the 1st Division: Col. L. J. Polk, of Houston, to be A. C. G., with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps. In the Battalion of Artillery: John S. Radford, to be Captain, and Charles J. Peyton, to be 2d Lieutenant in Light Battery D, of Houston. In the Signal Corps: I. Nakowsky, to be Junior 1st Lieutenant, commanding section at Benham. In the 1st Infantry: Wm. T. Levy, to be Captain and August Baushell, to be 1st Lieutenant, in Company C, of Galveston. In the 2d Infantry: Chas. I. Shindler, to be 1st Lieutenant and R. J. Taylor to be 2d Lieutenant in Co. B, of Nacogdoches. In the 4th Infantry: J. D. Friddy, to be 2d Lieutenant of Co. B, of Nocona.

Troop B, 1st Cavalry, popularly known as the Dallas Rough Riders, will go into winter camp of instruction about fifteen miles from Dallas about the end of February, and will there remain until about May 1. Members having business in the city will spend their days therein, returning to the camp every evening.

Co. C, of the 1st Infantry, will parade and give an exhibition drill on Washington's birthday. There has been a change in the officers of this company, which is located at Galveston, and its members are more enthusiastic than ever.

Capt. J. A. Brooks, Sergt. W. B. Bates and Privts. A. Y. Baker, H. J. Wallis, J. B. Armstrong and Will Scurry, of the Texas Rangers, are at Bastrop, keeping the peace during the trial of certain parties accused of rioting.

Col. Blake, of the Boer Army, who has been giving the British something to think about, was formerly Lieut. Blake of the 6th Regular Cavalry, and as he spent about nine years in the panhandle of Texas and adjoining territories, he is well known here. He seems to be using his knowledge of Indian fighting to the confusion of "Tommy Atkins."

Light Battery D, Battalion of Artillery, of Houston, attended a memorial service in honor of the dead heroes of the Maine on Feb. 15.

The annual inspection of the Brenham section of the Signal Corps took place Feb. 13. Capt. Theodore Schis-

macher, the commandant of the corps, conducted the inspection and will make a very favorable report to the Adjutant General concerning the general appearance, equipment, discipline and proficiency of this section.

Co. B, 1st Infantry, will present a farcical comedy in San Antonio, Feb. 21, for the benefit of their organization. It is said to contemplate the spectacle of a military organization compelled, by the lack of support of the legislature, to devote time and trouble of other than a military nature to assist in keeping up a reputable existence. This state of things is common in Texas, however, and, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of one of the best Adjutants General the State has ever had, all companies are compelled to pay rent for armories, provide arm racks and clothing lockers, pay for lights and other incidental expenses. There seems to be no hope of a better state of things as long as the people of the State will wilfully close their eyes and ears to the crying needs of our Guard. It is this class, who are always prating against an increase of the Army, alleging that the strength of our fatherland lies in its volunteers, who are the least disposed to train, arm and equip the very volunteers they so much boast of.

## STATE TROOPS.

As to the military work being accomplished at the University of Vermont, at Burlington, a correspondent writes: "The work of instruction started as soon as college opened in the last week of September. The freshmen progressed rapidly under the cadet officers and were soon placed in the battalion which was practiced for street parade every day. We were fortunate enough to have Capt. Bailey, 7th Art., our former instructor, with us for about a week and succeeded in getting ready for the Dewey celebration at Montpelier, where the battalion was rewarded by being complimented by the Admiral himself. In November the regular battalion close order work was taken up in the armory, a room 50x170 feet. The sophomores and freshmen were given platoon movements and the bayonet exercise in their class drills. The battalion work covered most of the close order movements and the work of the half year was closed by a drill before the officers' school, Vermont National Guard, there being about forty-five officers present. Lieut. Col. Jocelyn, U. S. A., and Col. Estey, V. N. G., expressed themselves as much pleased with the drill. We have a four company battalion, but to afford more room in the armory the best company at each drill is excused from the next drill. Before the officers' school we drilled with three companies, four sets of fours each. I enclose our circular three which gives our drill for that day. During February and March the instruction will be in extended order to prepare the battalion for attack and defence operations on the campus in the spring. We have a set of stereopticon plates giving charts of extended order and these will be used in the explanations. 2d Lieut. Johnson, 15th Inf., now stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, visited the armory recently and was given a hearty welcome back from Cuba. Lieut. Johnson was Major of the battalion last year.

The annual military tournament, under the management of the Military Athletic League, will be given in Madison Square Garden, beginning on March 26, and lasting a week. There will be an athletic programme each evening, followed by a military display, and Wednesday and Saturday matinees will be given under the direction of a special committee consisting of Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, Maj. David Wilson and Thomas S. Brennan. A feature of the opening night will be a review of the troops present by Governor Roosevelt, and on other evenings there will be reviews by Admiral Dewey, General Miles and General Merritt. The dinner to the visiting officers of the Army, Navy, National Guard and Naval Militia will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Sunday, March 25. The entries for the athletic contests with Capt. J. J. Dixon, will be closed at the 2d Battery Armory, Thirty-third street and Fourth avenue, on March 17, at 9 o'clock. Many of the officers who were at the tournament last year are now in the Philippines or Puerto Rico, but there are others to take their places this year, so the exhibition will not suffer for the want of Regulars. The military features of the tournament will include cavalry maneuvers, rough riding, wall scaling, obstacle surmounting, artillery in action and in display drills, infantry drills, open order and battle exercises, camp scenes and signal work by two corps.

Maj. T. Bentley Mott, of General Merritt's personal staff, now acting as Adjutant General of the Department of the East, writes that there will be present and participating in the tournament a cavalry detachment from the United States Military Academy at West Point, also a troop from the 3d United States Cavalry at Fort Meyer, Va. Representatives from the 15th U. S. Infantry are now at work preparing for an exhibition of battle exercises and gymnastic drill. Light Battery M, 7th Artillery, from Washington Barracks, will take part, and the 1st and 2d Signal Corps of the New York Guard will be among those giving interesting exhibitions.

In his annual message to the General Assembly, Governor Dyer, of Rhode Island, referring to the militia, among other things, says: "The militia has not yet fully recovered from the demoralization incident to the breaking up of many of its organizations during the late war with Spain. During the past year efforts have been made to frame a new militia law, more in accordance with what an experience in the field has found to be necessary for the service. I cannot leave the subject of the militia without expressing the hope that in the near future the State of Rhode Island will profit by the experience gained during the late war with Spain, and see to it that its militia is organized in accordance with the regulations prescribed for the United States Army, so that in case of another war it would be possible for it to respond already organized in such a way that it could be at once mustered into the service of the United States. The late encampment of the brigade at Quonset Point was the first one ever held in this State where the officers and men had to subsist themselves, exactly as if they were in active service. So satisfactory was this departure, from a practical and economical standpoint, that the old-fashioned method of employing caterers ought never to be revived. I believe thoroughly that the time will come when each State will have its local militia organized in accordance with the system prescribed for the Army of the United States. I wish that the officers of our own militia could see the practical side of the question and be willing to waive a great many ancient and useless traditions and enable the military authorities in Rhode Island to create, out of the excellent material it contains, a model militia force."

The 2d Battery, New York, will be reviewed at its armory on the evening of March 15 by Maj. Gen. Roe. There will be a vanderbilt entertainment at the armory on the evening of Saturday, Feb. 24.

The 13th New York, Col. Austen, will be reviewed at its armory, Monday evening, Feb. 26.

Maj. Gen. Francis V. Greene will review the 71st New York at its armory Tuesday evening, Feb. 27.

The review of the 47th New York by General James McLeer, on Feb. 14, proved a creditable event to the command, and demonstrated the regiment is progressing. The regiment paraded in two battalions. Maj. W. E. Eddy commanded the 1st with Lieut. Rockefeller as Adjutant, and Maj. H. H. Quick the 2d with Lieut. McCutchen, as Adjutant. Company commanders were: A. Capt. Lyon; B. Capt. Jannicky; D. Lieut. Bennett; E. Capt. Baldwin; F. Lieut. Doremus; G. Capt. Jackson; I. Capt. Barthman, and K. Capt. Maier. The 47th is only an eight company regiment, yet it turned out nine commands, which, for the most part, had 16 files each. The regiment was promptly formed by Regimental Adjutant Barnes and turned over to Col. Eddy. Both the review and parade, save a few minor errors as to distances, were creditable ceremonies. A very large number of spectators were present, and there was dancing after the military ceremonies.

Brig. Gen. Edward M. Hoffman, Adjutant General of New York State, reviewed the 1st Naval Battalion, Naval Militia, Feb. 16, 71st Regimental Armory. On the reviewing stand with Gen. Hoffman were Col. J. G. Story and N. H. Henry, Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Capt. J. W. Miller, Comdr. A. B. Fry, Lieut. Aaron Vanderbilt. Before the review a dinner was given for these officers by the battalion officers aboard the old receiving ship New Hampshire. After the review there was a presentation of medals and prizes. Gun Capt. E. C. De Kay and M. C. Boyd and Seaman W. J. Buzzini received medals for proficiency with six-inch guns on board the Prairie last summer. The Naval Brigade Prize, a bronze figure of an Indian maiden, was awarded to the battalion. To the Second Division of the battalion the first State figure of merit prize was given, the second going to the 1st Division. The prize for proficiency in secondary battery on board the Aileen, the bronze figure of a lion, was won by the 2d Division. United States Navy bars for service in the Spanish War were distributed to members of the battalion who had seen active service. There was dancing to music by the battalion band.

## ITEMS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Winston Churchill, in a despatch from Pietermaritzburg, bases the hope of the success of the English on their recuperative powers, which the Boers lack. They will go to pieces, he thinks, under defeat when they resolve to hold or evacuate a position; they act individually and act quite independently of officers' orders. "The Boer guns are few, but splendid, and are cleverly handled. The Boers can find the range of moving targets at 7,000 yards, often at the first shot of our guns. We cannot explain how."

A German officer serving with the Boers writes: "I have now been for ten weeks employed in the operations against the English Generals Symons, White and Buller, and so unsystematic are the proceedings, so impractical, so illogical, and, in consequence, so unprofitable the proceedings of these Generals, as equally are those of the Baron Methuen, that I cannot refrain from regarding them with ceaseless wonder. In this extraordinary war the enemy's Generals have behaved in a manner which must seem incredible to those who have not been here to see for themselves."

The British Government has sent out to South Africa a large number of traction engines for transport purposes in the theater of operations. These engines weigh 15 tons each, can travel from 30 to 40 miles a day, drawing a load of 40 tons and can carry enough water for a 17-mile run. A very simple calculation shows that this would mean an enormous saving in animal transport. Forty tons would require 560 mules, working for at least three days. It thus follows that each traction engine can do the work of 1,680 mules, without taking into account the saving effected in carrying rations for the animals and their attendants. These engines were not sent out to Africa without being put through tests as severe as could be devised. Some of the engines were sent across country in England and managed to keep up a speed of six miles an hour or over, traversing ditches, hills and water courses. Many of the ditches had water in them and the banks were steep. Sometimes the engines were in the mud up to their hubs, but they came through. Others had to go through deep gullies which they managed to do. Some of the engines were fitted with a crane jib by means of which they were able to lift out of the way trucks supposed to have been damaged, while by means of a steel rope one engine could assist another in hauling it out of a bad place. The idea is to employ these engines in South Africa only on the main lines of communication where necessary to supplement or replace lines of railway. Working parties would thus always be able to ramp the drifts, remove obstructions and generally to improve the roadway work which in any event would be necessary to facilitate the use of ox wagons. In Australia and New Zealand traction engines are used successfully to carry wool down country, over the most primitive roads and over roads where the water often puts the fires out without doing any apparent damage to the engines.

The "Canadian Military Gazette," referring to the 2d Battalion of Canadian Mounted Rifles organized for service in South Africa, which passed through Ottawa recently en route to the transport, says: "They numbered 370, with 312 horses, and were physically a superb body of men. One hundred and fifty were volunteers from the N. W. M. P., the balance being ranchmen, cowboys, etc., and, as no issue of uniforms had been made, they presented a motley, albeit picturesque and workmanlike appearance. All were big men—strapping fellows, like Life Guardsmen, and the officers, in conversation, said they could have got 5,000 more as good had they had authority to accept them. Bigness alone, however, nowadays, is by no means the best qualification or standard for a fighting man, and that this was understood by the recruiting officers in the West was shown by the fact that every man, before acceptance, was put to practical tests with both horse and rifle."

## MODERN SURGERY.

A comparison of the medical service now established in European armies, or in the Boer Army, or even in the Turkish Army, with that of former times, shows the progress in the humanizing tendencies of civilization. In the whole of Greek literature, though such a vast proportion of it deals with war, there are not six allusions to the medical arrangements of an army. Homer speaks of doctors, so to call them, tending wounded heroes, but Thucydides does not.

In the Middle Ages, doctors "of sorts" accompanied a feudal army, perhaps, for they are mentioned occasionally. Joinville speaks of them once. Duke Leopold of Austria broke his thigh badly. The wound began to mortify. Leopold did not think of calling in professional aid. With his own hands he held an axe in position while his Chamberlain struck it with a hammer. The Duke lived just long enough to note the success of the operation.

One can judge from this of the advance we have made in army surgery.



## SECOND STAGE OF THE BOER WAR.

The war in South Africa has reached its second stage. The English under General Roberts, after waiting to gather and organize their forces, have undertaken an advance all along their lines, and the Boers have been forced to retire. Their plan has apparently been to fall back upon converging lines, seeking new positions in which to conduct a more strictly defensive campaign, in view of the great accumulation of forces against them.

The latest despatches indicate that their plans have been disturbed by the vigor and skill with which General Roberts has pushed his advance. General Cronje was on the 21st of February reported to be in perilous position at Koodus Rand Drift, where he, with 8,000 men, was entrenched in a bend of the Modder River, his forces also occupying the hills on the south bank. According to the report the British have succeeded in surrounding his position and sharp fighting was going on at last accounts. The War Office has received the following from General Lord Roberts:

"Paardeberg, Feb. 21.—Yesterday afternoon I was satisfied after a careful reconnaissance in force that the enemy's position could not be carried by assault without very heavy loss, which I was most anxious to avoid. I therefore decided to bombard him with artillery and to turn my attention to the enemy's reinforcements. The result was most satisfactory. The Boers were driven off in all directions, losing a good many in killed and wounded. We took about fifty prisoners, who state that they arrived from Ladysmith in two days by rail. They say it was our artillery fire that caused them to abandon the kopje which they had been occupying. Our loss was two officers and four men wounded, all slightly."

There is unity and design now in the conduct of English operations, and though the British Generals have great difficulties still to overcome, they can succeed by persistent and hard fighting. There is no indication of any weakening of purpose on the part of the Boers, though there can be no doubt that they are heartily tired of a war which throws the burden of actual service in the field upon all classes in the community.

The stories of English victories which come over the lines indicate nothing more than that the Boers have been forced to retire before the advance of forces greatly outnumbering theirs. This has relieved Kimberley, which was entered by a flying column Feb. 15 amid great rejoicing on the part of the inhabitants, who, after a siege of 118 days, were growing tired of horse meat and short rations, seasoned with shell from the Boer batteries. Buller is advancing against Ladysmith, and should soon have it in his possession, as the Boers are nowhere showing a disposition for anything more serious than sharp rear guard fights, and are apparently glad to get away. The latest estimate of Boer strength is 60,000 men and 110 guns, against a British force of 180,600 men and 410 guns.

Serious losses have been incurred in the running fights. The first Canadian contingent had 18 killed and 60 wounded on Sunday, Feb. 18, just after crossing the Modder at the end of a night march. Maj. Gen. Knox, of the British Army, has been wounded. Maj. Gen. Macdonald severely wounded and a loss of over fifty English officers was reported some days ago. The official report of the losses of the British in the fighting around Rensburg last week places them at 11 men killed and 3 officers and 14 men missing and taken prisoners. The total losses from all causes since the beginning of the war up to Feb. 22 are given as 781 officers and 11,195 men, those taken prisoners at Nicholson's Nek not included. With these the total British losses of all ranks up to that date comes to 12,840; to these have to be added those in the fighting of the present week, which would bring them up to close on 14,000.

General Roberts is estimated to have with him in his advance about 55,000 men and 120 field guns, with the addition of the Naval Brigade heavy ship guns and the Maxim and other machine pieces.

The Orange Free State, into which General Roberts is now advancing, is described in the English press as an open and level country. There is a series of rivers flowing westward, and the ridges commanding their banks are in nearly every instance lined with kopjes. These conditions favor the Dutch system of strategic defence along watercourses. A stand will probably be made at a high ridge between Ventersburg and Senekal, north east of Bloemfontein. Senekal is on the road between Kimberley and Harrismith and Ladysmith, nine miles west of Harrismith and 130 from Ladysmith. By withdrawing to the west of the Drakensberg the forces now in the vicinity of Ladysmith could hold the mountain passes against the advance of Buller's forces and be within supporting distance of General Cronje, who is withdrawing before the main advance of the British forces. Colenso has been occupied by General Buller, and he is pressing on to Ladysmith. Holding the Drakensberg the Boers would be on the flank of General Buller if he should undertake a direct advance north toward Transvaal territory. They are evidently drawing in their lines and concentrating in a position that places them between the British forces east and west of the Drakensberg.

The English cavalry under French and Kelly-Kenny have captured a large number of wagons, sheep, oxen and military stores, but have taken few prisoners. The Boers have made similar captures, there appearing to have been something of a mix up in the rapid advance and retreat in the territory of the Free State.

The dry season has now set in and the Boers must find it difficult to support their animals on the veldt grass, and they do not carry forage. Their withdrawal north will throw upon the English the task of forcing their way across burning sand hills, and waterless deserts, with an enemy watching for opportunities to raid upon their lines of communication and perhaps to undertake some more decisive strike. Even the Boer watch dogs are on the alert, having revealed the presence of the British on one occasion, when near Crocodile Pools they were straggling up a hill in the dark through a network of barbed wire.

In a published interview Lord Kitchener said it was not the Generals, tried and experienced officers, who were at fault, but the Jinzo writers of the press. They were responsible for British defeats; they had pronounced the Transvaal war as a pure military promenade; had almost stoned General Buller, when he exposed the gravity of the situation. Their mad cries confounded the leaders, and hurled to death England's brave soldiers, who were driven to gain victories for the benefit of a clique of Stock Exchange speculators. The troops had been sent to Africa without proper preparation or organization.

The Navy Department has been informed that the training ship Hartford was spoken Jan. 28 in north latitude 2 degrees 10 minutes and west longitude 115 degrees, all well. This shows that the ship is about 1,000 miles west of the north coast of South America, making for Callao, en route to New York by way of Cape Horn. The Texas is at Key West and the Wilmington has arrived at Ensenada.

## MERITORIOUS ACTS AND CONDUCT.

The War Department has prepared a General Order announcing the names of fifty Regular and Volunteer officers, over four hundred enlisted men and eight civilians who have distinguished themselves by "especially meritorious acts and conduct in service" since the 1st of November, 1897. The order is too long for publication, and we condense the portion relating to the enlisted men on account of their number. We give their names alphabetically, with the date of the service, honored. The date of June 24, 1898, refers to Las Guasimas, July 1, 1898, El Caney, or Santiago, or San Juan, Cuba. July 2 refers to the battle of Santiago. All the awards for war service from and including July 31, 1898, are for service in the Philippines. Those interested in the order can obtain an official copy by applying to the War Department, Washington, D. C. The names include many who are no longer in the service, some who have died, a number of these upon the field of battle.

November, 1897.—Hospital Steward Ernst Grossjohann, Privts. Harry Cook, James Smith, and James G. Baber, Hospital Corps, U. S. A.; Jasper M. Lawrence and Garrett F. Hodnett, now out of service, and the following named patients in hospital: Privts. John E. Simpson, Frederick Williams, Leslie S. Caldwell, Howard S. Potter, H. 1st U. S. Art.; Sergt. Robert A. Pahren, B. 6th U. S. Art., and Pvt. John J. McKensie, U. S. Hospital Corps, and Pvt. John F. Tobin, Battery M, 3d U. S. Artillery. For meritorious conduct in voluntarily nursing yellow fever patients in hospital, Fort Barrancas, Fla., during the epidemic.

March 15, 1898.—2d Lieut. Walter S. Volkmar, 4th U. S. Art.; then Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.: For bravery at the fire at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Certificate of merit.)

May, 1898.—1st Lieut. Henry H. Whitney, 4th U. S. Art.; then Captain and A. A. General, U. S. V.: For extremely hazardous services, under disguise and at the imminent risk of his life, in reconnaissance of the island of Puerto Rico, in which he obtained most valuable information.

May 12, 1898.—James F. J. Archibald, a Volunteer A. D. C.: For especially meritorious service in assisting in repelling an attack by the enemy on the guard from the steamer Gusele at Point Arbolitos, Cuba, in which act he was wounded.

June, 1898.—1st Lieut. Matthew A. Batson, 4th U. S. Cav.; then 2d Lieutenant; Guy H. B. Smith, 4th U. S. Inf.: For hazardous services in reconnoitering and accurately locating the enemy's position at El Caney, Cuba.

June 2 to 5, 1898.—Lieut. Col. James Allen, Signal Corps, U. S. A.; then Lieutenant Colonel, Signal Corps, U. S. V.; and Martin L. Hellings, out of service; then Captain, Signal Corps, U. S. V.: For persistent and successful efforts on an unarmed transport and within range of the Spanish batteries at the entrance of the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, in raising and severing two submarine cables used by the enemy.

June 24, 1898.—1st Lieut. Thomas Ryan, 40th Inf., U. S. V.; then Sergeant, Troop K, 1st U. S. Cav.: For distinguished service in battle, Las Guasimas, Cuba. (Certificate of merit.)

June 24 and July 1 to 3, 1898.—Dr. John Gutierrez, now out of service; then A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A.: For gallant and meritorious service in attending the sick and wounded on the field of battle at Las Guasimas, Cuba. (C. M.)

June 24, 1898.—Dr. Jose M. Delgado, A. A. Surg., U. S. A.: For distinguished service, being constantly on the firing line, exposing himself in the most conspicuous manner to the fire of the enemy, in the care of the wounded, in the battle of Las Guasimas, Cuba.

June 30, 1898.—Dr. Maximilian Lund, then A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A.: For especially meritorious conduct attending the sick and wounded under fire, during the reconnaissance at Tayaboa, Cuba, and subsequently in making extraordinary efforts to secure their embarkation on the transports.

June-July, 1898.—Edward Ferrer, Vol. A. D. C. to the Commanding General, 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 5th Corps: For gallant conduct in the battle of El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898, and for most valuable service, voluntarily rendered without pay, during the campaign.

July 1, 1898.—1st Lieut. Benjamin F. Hardaway, 17th U. S. Inf.: For distinguished bravery in battle, El Caney, Cuba, in rescuing, with the voluntary aid of others, wounded from in front of the lines, under heavy fire of the enemy. (M. H.)

July 1, 1898.—1st Lieut. (then 2d Lieut.) Charles D. Roberts, Sergt., then Corp.; Ulysses G. Buzzard, Sergt., then private; Bruno Wende, artificer, then Pvt.; Thos. J. Graves, Pvt. George Burg and Oscar Brookin, now out of service (then private), Co. C, 17th U. S. Inf.: For distinguished bravery in battle, El Caney, Cuba, in assisting in rescuing wounded from in front of the lines, under heavy fire of the enemy. (Medals of honor.)

July 1, 1898.—2d Lieut. Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge, 7th U. S. Inf.: For distinguished service in the presence of the enemy at the battle of Santiago, Cuba, while voluntarily serving as A. D. C.

July 1, 1898.—2d Lieut. Fred W. Bugbee, 40th Inf., U. S. V.; then private, Troop A, 1st Vol. Cav.: For distinguished service in battle, Santiago, Cuba. (C. M.)

July 1, 1898.—2d Lieut. Ernest E. Haskell, 21st U. S. Inf., then Acting 2d Lieut., 1st U. S. Vol. Cav.: For especially meritorious and conspicuous conduct in battle of Santiago, Cuba.

July 1, 1898.—1st Lieut. Granville R. Fortesque, 26th Inf., U. S. V.; then private, Troop E, 1st Vol. Cav.: For distinguished service in battle, Santiago, Cuba. (C. M.)

July 1, 1898.—Post Chaplain Henry Swift, U. S. A.: For distinguished service at the battle of San Juan, Cuba, where he worked unceasingly, caring for the wounded, reading the burial service over the dead and assisting in their burial.

July 1, 1898.—Post Chaplain Charles S. Walkley, U. S. A.: For gallant conduct in aiding the wounded at the battle of El Caney, Cuba.

July 1, 1898.—1st Lieut. George A. Densmore, 32d Inf., U. S. V.; then private, Co. G, 4th Inf.: For distinguished service in battle, El Caney, Cuba. (C. M.)

July 1, 1898.—Post Chaplain Edward H. Flits Gerald, U. S. A.: For conspicuous bravery in administering to the wounded, while exposed to a very severe fire of the enemy, in the battle of El Caney, Cuba.

July 1, 1898.—2d Lieut. Frank T. McNamee, 36th Inf., U. S. V.; then Sergt., Co. H, 10th U. S. Inf.: For distinguished service in battle, Santiago, Cuba. (C. M.)

July 1, 1898.—Post Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, U. S. A.: For meritorious service during the battle of Santiago, Cuba, in caring for the sick and wounded.

July 1, 1898.—1st Lieut. P. McCoun, 45th Inf., U. S. V.; then 1st Sergt., Troop E, 10th U. S. Cav.: For distinguished service in battle, Santiago, Cuba. (C. M.)

July 1, 1898.—2d Lieut. John Oliver, 27th Inf., U. S. V.; then 1st Sergt., Troop F, 6th U. S. Cav.: For distinguished service in battle, Santiago, Cuba. (C. M.)

July 1, 1898.—Capt. Thomas R. Marshall, Asst. Surg., 41st Inf., U. S. V.; then A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A.: For gallant and meritorious conduct during the battle of Santiago, Cuba, where, under fire, he cared for the sick and wounded.

July 1, 1898.—1st Lieut. John S. E. Young, 37th Inf., U. S. V.; then Sergt. Maj., 12th U. S. Inf.: For faithful, zealous and intelligent performance of duty at the battle of Santiago and during the Cuban campaign.

July 1, 1898.—Dr. Harry W. Danforth, deceased; then A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A.: For especially meritorious service rendered during battle of Santiago, Cuba, in caring for the sick and wounded. He was killed while at work at the dressing station at the Bloody Ford on the morning of July 2.

July 1, 1898.—Dr. Thomas Y. A. Ahy, now out of service; A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A.: For gallant conduct attending to the wounded on the battlefield and the sick in the trenches while himself ill from fever and heat. This at the battle of Santiago.

July 1, 1898.—Dr. Francis E. Menocal, now out of service; then A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A.: For gallant and meritorious

conduct during the battle of Santiago, Cuba, where, under fire, he cared for the sick and wounded.

July 1, 1898.—Ramon G. Mendoza, civilian: For distinguished service in the presence of the enemy at the battle of Santiago, Cuba.

July 2, 1898.—2d Lieut. Ira C. Welborn, 9th U. S. Inf.: For distinguished bravery in battle, Santiago, Cuba, voluntarily leaving his shelter and rushing under fire to the aid of a private of his company who was wounded. (Medal of honor.)

July 2, 1898.—Capt. Charles H. Muir, 2d U. S. Inf.: For distinguished bravery in voluntarily exposing himself, at the risk of life, to a heavy fire from artillery and infantry of the enemy, in a successful attempt as a sharpshooter to silence a piece of Spanish artillery at the battle of Santiago, Cuba, and for rare judgment and scientific skill in making reconnaissance, selecting positions, obtaining ranges, directing sharpshooting and himself doing effective shooting.

July 2, 1898.—A. C. Munoz, Vol. A. D. C. and Acting Engineer Officer on the staff of the Commanding General, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps: For gallant conduct in battle of San Juan, Cuba, where he was wounded.

July 10, 1898.—Capt. Charles W. Jefferson, 48th Inf., U. S. V.; then 1st Sergt., Troop B, 9th U. S. Cav.: For distinguished service in battle, Santiago, Cuba. (C. M.)

July 13, 1898.—Capt. Frank L. Graham, 27th Inf., U. S. V.; then Captain, 1st District of Columbia Vol. Inf.: For meritorious conduct in saving, at the risk of his own life, two soldiers from drowning in the San Juan River, near Santiago, Cuba.

July 23, 1898.—Capt. (then 1st Lieut.) John W. Heard, 3d U. S. Cav.: For distinguished gallantry in action at the mouth of the Manzanillo River, west of Bahía Honda, Cuba, after two men had been shot down by Spaniards while transmitting orders to the engine room on board the U. S. S. Wanderer, the ship having become disabled. Lieut. Heard took the position held by them and personally transmitted orders, remaining at his post until the ship was out of danger. (Medal of honor.)

July, 1898.—1st Lieut. Walter C. Short, 10th Cav.; then 2d Lieutenant, 6th Cav.: For especially meritorious conduct in that having been wounded in the assault on San Juan Hill, Cuba, July 1, 1898, and having been sent to the hospital at Key West, Fla., he, upon learning that his regiment had suffered severe losses since he left it, applied for and secured passage back to Santiago, and within a few days rejoined his regiment and remained with it throughout the Santiago campaign.

July, 1898.—Maj. Frederick J. Combe, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., then Acting Asst. Surg., U. S. A.: For especially meritorious service during the Santiago campaign in establishing, with the aid of others, the division hospital at the extreme front, carrying a portion of the supplies for several miles on his back during drenching rains and in deep mud.

July, 1898.—Drs. Hamilton P. Jones and William W. Calhoun, A. A. Surgs., U. S. A.: For especially meritorious service during the Santiago campaign, in establishing, with the aid of others, the division hospital at the extreme front, carrying a large portion of the supplies for several miles on their backs during drenching rains and in deep mud.

July, 1898.—Dr. G. Goodfellow, civilian and Vol. A. D. C. to Gen. William R. Shafter: For especially meritorious services, professional and military, during the campaign in Cuba.

July, 1898.—George F. Hawkins, civilian and Vol. A. D. C. to Gen. William R. Shafter: For especially meritorious services during the Cuban campaign.

July, 1898.—Leonard Wilson, clerk, I. G. Office, War Department: For faithful and valuable services throughout the campaign at Maj. Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, and especially during the battles around Santiago, and also while secretary of the commission which met between the lines and negotiated the surrender of the enemy.

July and August, 1898.—Dr. Nicholas Senn, now out of service; then Lieut. Col. and Chief Surg., U. S. V.: For his surgical work during the Cuban campaign, and for making a scientific study into the causes of typhoid fever among the troops.

Aug. 5, 1898.—Capt. James D. Schindel, 4th Ohio Vol. Inf.: now out of service: For gallant and meritorious services in the action at Guayama, P. R., where, by his intelligence and bravery under fire, he did much to encourage his men.

Aug. 10, 1898.—Col. J. Franklin Bell, 3rd U. S. Vol. Inf.: then Major and Engineer Officer, U. S. V.: For especially meritorious service in making a bold reconnaissance of the creek in front of Fort San Antonio de Abad, and ascertaining not only that it was fordable, but the exact width of the ford, and the best place for swimming in the bay to a point from which he could examine the Spanish line from the rear, thus facilitating the planning of the successful attack of Aug. 13, 1898, on Manila, P. I.

August, 1898.—Post Chaplain William D. McKinnon, U. S. A.; then Chaplain, 1st Cal. Vol. Inf.: For gallantry in attempting to enter the Spanish lines at Manila, P. I., when he was driven back by the fire of the enemy, and on a second attempt, also under the enemy's fire, succeeding in entering said lines and securing an interview with the Spanish officials with a view to the surrender of the city; also in continuing to aid a wounded soldier after he himself had been wounded.

Aug. 10, 1898.—Lieut. Col. Lewis H. Strother, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf.; then Major and Engineer Officer, U. S. V.: For meritorious service in assisting in reconnaissance work and for conduct which involved great risk of life and was characterized by coolness, courage and other soldierly qualities, in action at Manila, P. I.

Aug. 13, 1898.—1st Lieut. William G. Haan, 3d U. S. Art.: For distinguished conduct in the attack on Manila, P. I.

Aug. 13, 1898.—2d Lieut. Joseph W. Ream, Jr., 1st U. S. Inf.; then Sergt., Asst. Battery, U. S. V.: For gallantry in action at the battle of Manila, P. I.

Aug. 13, 1898.—2d Lieut. William B. Baker, 18th U. S. Inf.; then Sergt., Asst. Battery, U. S. V.: For distinguished service in battle of Manila, P. I. (C. M.)

Aug. 13, 1898.—Capt. John N. Love, 45th U. S. Vol. Inf.; then Battalion Sergt. Maj., 13th Minnesota Vol. Inf.: For valuable services rendered at the battle of Manila, P. I., where he was the first to respond to the order of the Commanding General to construct defenses for the protection of the most exposed part of the line.

Aug. 13, 1898.—Maj. Frank H. Tins, U. S. V., staff; then A. A. Surg., U. S. A.: For establishing a first aid hospital in the village church, and for the manner in which he came to the front with a detachment of the hospital corps through a heavy indirect fire, and the efficient manner in which he rendered services to the wounded at the battle of Manila, Philippine Islands.

Aug. 13, 1898.—F. D. Millet and G. I. Rathbone, civilians and Vol. Aides to Brig. Gen. Francis V. Greene, U. S. V.: For valuable services rendered in the trenches at the attack on Manila, P. I.

August, 1898.—Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A.: For most efficient and hazardous services in the medical department in Cuba and during the Puerto Rican campaign, especially in the yellow fever camps.

August, 1898.—Capt. Andrew S. Rowan, 10th U. S. Inf.; then Lieut. Col., 6th U. S. Vol. Inf.: For distinguished service in Cuba preceding and following the campaign, securing most valuable information under various circumstances, and also for rendering most efficient and valuable services in Puerto Rico.

August, 1898.—Lieut. Col. William R. Grove, 36th U. S. Vol. Inf.; then Capt., 1st Colorado Vol. Inf.: For meritorious conduct in being particularly active in reconnaissance work and for being in penetrating beyond the American lines and close to those of the enemy; also assisting in making a careful examination of the ground between the American trenches and San Antonio de Abad, previous to the attack of Manila, P. I.

August, 1898.—2d Lieut. Rice W. Means, Co. E, 1st Colorado Vol. Inf.: For conduct in the Manila campaign involving great risk of life, characterized by coolness and courage; also for being particularly active in reconnaissance work, and for being in penetrating beyond the American lines and close to those of the enemy and for assisting in a careful examination of the ground between the American trenches and Fort San Antonio de Abad.

Nov. 15, 1898.—2d Lieut. William R. Reber, 18th U. S. Inf.; then private, Asst. Battery, U. S. V.: For meritorious service in saving, with the aid of others, at the risk of his own life, a Filipino from drowning in the Pasig River, P. I.

Mar. 23, 1899.—Capt. John E. Boyer, 1st Washington Vol. Inf.: For meritorious conduct in saving, at the risk of his own life, a soldier from drowning in the Pasig River, at Pasig, Luzon, P. I.



June 20, 1899.—2d Lieut. Robert H. C. Kelton, 1st U. S. Art.; 1st Sergt. Harold Rasmussen; Sergts. Charles L. Thier and Archie H. Dubau; Corp. Edgar Steele (now private, Battery 1, 7th U. S. Art.); Priv. Thomas E. Brodessa; John F. Naper, Patrick O'Day, John R. Stone, Birchard Wilson and Leonard Clark, Battery H, 1st U. S. Art.: For heroic and energetic efforts in extinguishing the fire in the ordnance storehouse and consequent explosion of the powder magazine at Fort Pickens, Fla., in which efforts Lieut. Kelton led his men in the hazardous work.

Oct. 6, 1899.—Capt. Edward L. King, 11th U. S. Vol. Cav. (2d Lieut., 8th U. S. Cav.), and then serving with that regiment: For saving the life of an officer, in disarming a hostile Filipino, who was about to shoot that officer at Binacayan, P. I.

Nov. 27, 1899.—2d Lieut. Edwin H. Martin, 5th U. S. Art.: For meritorious conduct in saving, at risk of his own life, a soldier from drowning in the New York harbor.

#### ENLISTED MEN NOTED FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE.

Alexander, Howard F., M., 9th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Agnew, Arthur, H., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Allen, John, Sergt., 1st, 16th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Alexander, Arthur R., Sergt., F., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Anthony, Frederick M., O., 5th Art., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Arnett, Alex., 1st Sergt., E., 24th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Balmer, Solomon, Sergt., retired, July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Barnard, John C., 1st, 21st Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Barrett, Michael, Sergt., A., 7th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Bates, James, H., 9th Cav. (C. M.).  
Barry, Edmund, Sergt., H., 2d Art., for saving at the risk of his life a soldier from drowning off New London, Conn., Feb. 2, 1899.

Bauman, August, H., 2d Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Bennett, Joseph, R. Q. M., Sergt., 6th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Berg, Edward, Corp., M., 3d Art.; then C., 16th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Bias, Joseph H., F., 6th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Bishop, Rupert L., Corp., B., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Blivins, Horace W., Sergt., G., 10th Cav., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Boland, J., cook, I., 10th Cav., June 24, 1898. (C. M.).  
Bond, John B., Corp., L., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Borchert, Robert, Corp., A., 16th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Brady, Howard, K., 7th Inf.; then G., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Brodie, Benj. M., H., 16th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Browne, Wm. J., Comy. Sergt., 6th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Buckland, Granville W., E., 6th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Bunce, Harry M., A., 6th Cav.; then Sig. Corps, July 2, 1898. (C. M.).

Burg, George, C., 17th Inf. (M. H.), July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Burkard, Oscar, Act. H. St.; for distinguished bravery in action against hostile Indians at Leech Lake. (M. H.), Oct. 5, 1898. (C. M.).

Buzzard, Ulysses G., Sergt., C., 17th Inf. (M. H.), July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Buff, John S., Sergt., L., 2d Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Byrne, John J., Corp., F., 22d Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Bremer, John, H., 3d Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Blackell, Frederic, 1st Sergt., H., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Carroll, Hamilton J., Q. M., Sergt., 12th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Carter, Dick, Sergt., F., 6th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Chick, Leon H., Sergt., O., 3d U. S. Art. (C. M.), Feb. 22, 1899. (C. M.).

Cinnamon, Thos. G., Q. M. Sergt., 12th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Clark, John J. A., Q. M. Sergt., L., 3d Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Clark, Orion L., F., 7th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Carter, James, E., 10th Inf., July 1-2, 1898. (C. M.).

Collins, Wm. H., E., 10th Inf., July 1-2, 1898. (C. M.).  
Cook, Wm. C., Corp., C., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Crosby, Scott, Corp., A., 24th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Crisler, Charles, Q. M. Sergt., F., 6th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Cullinan, Cornelius, C., 4th Art., then Sergt., F., 22d Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Curtis, Richard, G., 24th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Davitt, John J., musician, A., 7th Inf., then K., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Davis, John T., Sergt., O., 5th Art., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Daiss, Wm. (H., 14th Inf.), then Corp., H., 2d Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Devis, Edw., H., 9th Cav. (C. M.), July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Devine, Joseph G., musician, B., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Derrick, Theodore F., Comy. Sergt., then 1st Sergt., H., 10th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Dillman, Wm., Q. M. Sergt., O., 5th Art., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Doherty, Thomas M. (general service), then Corp., H., 21st Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Doyle, Matthew (K., 7th Inf.), then C., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Doras, Leicester, musician (G., 7th Inf.), then C., 16th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Dudley, John, Corp., (D., 19th Inf.), then H., 16th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Duffy, John T., Q. M. Sergt., M., 7th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Eggleston, Chas. McP., A., 2d Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Edwards, Henry, Corp., F., 6th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Elliott, Henry W., Pvt., A., 3d Cav., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Elliott, James, Sergt., D., 10th Cav. (C. M.), July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Fairchild, Edward, (Corp., D., 11th Inf.), then F., 6th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Farrell, Thomas, 1st Sergt., B., 6th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Fassit, Benj., D., 25th Inf., then Sergt., E., 10th Cav. (C. M.), July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Fuerstenberg, John, Corp., C., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Feaster, Mosheim, Corp., H., 3d Inf., then Sergt., G., 10th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Finney, Corbin B., Corp., C., 9th Cav., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Flynn, Edward, Sergt., G., 21st Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Gallagher, Philip, Sergt., B., 21st Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Givens, Wm. B., 1st Sergt., D., 10th Cav., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Griffing, Jabe N., Corp., G., 10th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Graves, Thomas I., C., 17th Inf. (M. H.), July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Grady, Irving S., Sergt., G., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Green, Wm. F., Corp., G., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Green, Ned M., Corp., (C., D., 7th Inf.), then H., 16th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Groff, Henry S., Sergt., I., 21st Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Graham, John, Sergt., D., 10th Cav. (C. M.), July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Grogan, Michael B., 13th Inf. (C. M.), July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Harbes, Frederick, Q. M. Sergt., H., 16th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Haring, Andrew, Pvt. Hosp. C., U. S. A. (certificate of merit), July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Harris, Sherman, I., 10th Cav., June 24, 1898. (C. M.).  
Hilyard, Samuel W., E., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Hooley, Jeremiah, E., 3d Cav., July 2, 1898. (C. M.).

Hunt, Charles D., Sergt., A., 16th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Heffron, Michael, Sergt., A., 21st Inf. (C. M.), July 2, 1898. (C. M.).  
Henderson, James W., Sergt., C., 9th Cav., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Hagen, Abram, Sergt., G., 24th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Hecht, Herman, 1st Sergt., H., 4th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Houston, Adam, 1st Sergt., E., 10th Cav. (C. M.), July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Heller, John A., Q. M. Sergt., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Hart, Samuel, Sergt., G., 10th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Harrison, Edward, B., 7th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Herbert, Thos. H., E., 10th Cav. (C. M.), July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Hunsaker, Irvin L., 1st Sergt., H., 18th Inf. (C. M.), Feb. 12, 1899. (C. M.).

Hallman, Harold M., 1st Sergt., A., 6th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Hanavan, John, Sergt., C., 16th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Isabell, T. J., 1st U. S. Vol. Cav. (Certificate of merit), June 24, 1898. (C. M.).

Jackson, Peter, Sergt., G., 24th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Janowski, Frank, D., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Jensen, Julius (Com. Sergt.), then Sergt. Maj., 21st Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Jones, Elsie, Corp., I., 10th Cav., June 24, 1898. (C. M.).

Jones, Samuel, 1st Sergt., M., 10th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Kamphar, Godfrey, B., 7th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Kampers, Reg. Comy. Sergt., D., 1st Cav., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Kase, Alvah T., Comy. Sergt., 16th U. S. Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Kelly, James J., Sergt., C., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Kelly, Thomas, artificer, Co. K., 21st Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Kelly, Michael, 1st Sergt., C., 21st Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Kennedy, John, 1st Class Sergt., A., 6th Cav., July 2, 1898. (C. M.).

Kansheimer, Joseph, 1st Sergt., G., 21st Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Kretzer, Jason, Corp., C., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Kosse, Paul F. H., 5th Art., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Kleine, Helger C., Corp., B., 9th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Kelly, Edward, cook, F., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Klick, John, H., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Lagan, John, Q. M. Sergt., M., 10th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Laird, Frank M., Sergt., G., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Langdon, Geo. R., 1st Sergt., B., 10th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Leakins, John A., Corp., C., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Ledgerwood, Ellis F., A., 16th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Lee, James, Sergt., C., 9th Cav., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Littinger, William, cook, H., 16th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Lewis, Benjamin F., Sergt., Maj., retired, July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Loftus, John, C., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Lynch, Wm. J., Corp., F., 6th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Maresch, Frank, saddler, E., 3d Cav., July 2, 1898. (C. M.).  
Mason, John, H., 9th Cav., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Marshall, William, Sergt., O., 5th Art., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Marsh, Robert J., Sergt., G., 7th Cav., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Martinez, Frank, band, 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Mentzer, Joseph, general service, U. S. A., May 12, 1898. (C. M.).  
Merdinger, Geo., 1st Sergt., H., 21st Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Mohr, Julius, Sergt. Maj., 6th Cav., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Moore, John M., Sergt., E., 2d Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Moore, Cortez J., 1st Sergt., A., 10th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Moore, Fred, Corp., H., 16th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Mosely, Robt. N., Corp., H., 2d Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Moore, Loner, Corp., A., 24th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Moore, Edward F., Corp., F., 6th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Mulhern, Bartholomew, E., 3d Cav., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Murphy, Martin J., artificer, B., 3d Inf., July 2, 1898. (C. M.).  
Murford, Wm. W., Corp., B., 21st Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Murphy, John B., 1st Sergt., H., 12th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Murphy, Michael J., Ord. Sergt., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Myers, Edward, Sergt., 12th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
McBride, John, Sergt., A., 3d Cav. (C. M.), July 23, 1898. (C. M.).  
McCarthy, Frank, Comy. Sergt., 10th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

McCarthy, John, Comy. Sergt.; then 1st Sergt., G., 10th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
McCrory, Robt. M., Corp., H., 16th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
McMurray, Laxton, Corp., I., 7th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
McMillen, James L., H., 12th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

McQuinn, Michael, cook, L., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
McCutcheon, James, D., 7th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Nagel, Theodore, 1st Sergt., O., 5th Art., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Nash, Jas. J., F., 10th Inf., July 1, 1898. (M. H.).

Nelson, Edw. D., H., 9th Cav., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Nee, George H., Corp., H., 21st Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Nichols, Edward T., 1st Sergt., L., 21st Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
O'Brien, Patrick, Pvt., H., 7th U. S. Inf., May 12, 1898. (C. M.).

O'Brien, William, H., 16th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
O'Connor, John, K., 2d Inf. (C. M.), July 10, 1898. (C. M.).  
Oden, O. N., trumpeter, I., 10th Cav. (C. M.), July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
O'Leary, Charles, A., 7th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

O'Reilly, James F., B., 11th Inf., then Corp., B., 9th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
O'Rourke, John (Ord. Sergt.), then 1st Sergt., C., 17th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
O'Rourke, Thomas, Corp., I., 7th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Osborn, Henry C., 1st Sergt., G., 4th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Ott, Albert, 1st Sergt., G., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Parnell, Wm., Corp., (B., 7th Inf.), then Sergt., F., 22d Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Parks, Thos. W., G., 1st Art.: Saving at the risk of his life seven persons from drowning, Galveston, Tex., June 17, 1899. (C. M.).

Payne, Wm., Sergt., E., 10th Cav., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Pfisterer, Pvt. (Co. C., 7th Inf.), then musician, H., 21st Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Pettit, Joseph (general service), then G., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Pierston, John, G., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Pirie, James H., Sergt., C., 4th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Poland, Alfred, Sergt., F., 10th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Pumphrey, Geo. W., Sergt., K., 9th Cav., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Quinn, Alex. M., Sergt., A., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (M. H.).  
Ressler, Norman W., Sergt., D., 7th Inf., July 1, 1898. (M. H.).  
Richards, Jas. (A., 6th Cav.), July 2, 1898. (C. M.).  
Rollins, Geo. T., 1st Sergt., H., 21st Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Ross, Jos. A., Sergt., E., 10th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Roth, Herman, Q. M. Sergt., 10th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Rummel, John, Corp., H., 16th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Rues, Frederick, Corp., G., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Ryder, Wm., general service, July 6, 1898. (C. M.).  
Salender, Louis (gen. serv.), then G., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Samuel, John H. (D., 7th Inf.), then G., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Seufert, Louis P., general service, July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Sauer, Philip, Sergt., H., 3d Art. (C. M.), July 31, 1898. (C. M.).  
Saunders, Wm. H., Corp., H., 2d Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Satchell, James, Sergt., A., 24th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Scheu, Otto, Corp., B., 3d Inf., July 2, 1898. (C. M.).  
Schroeder, Henry F., Sergt., L., 16th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Schulz, Jul. Q. M. Sergt., G., 21st Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Shaffer, Sam'l W., Sergt. Maj., 7th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Shearman, Chas., Q. M. Sergt., M., 21st Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Shea, Patrick, Sergt., H., 16th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Sheppard, Marshall, Pvt., C., 9th Cav., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Shields, Harry, Hosp. Corps, U. S. A.: For distinguished conduct in the flood at Brackettsville, Texas (C. M.), June 17, 1897. (C. M.).

Shields, Dan'l, gen. serv. (C. M.), July 21, 1898. (C. M.).  
Simpson, Alfred G., C., 3d Inf., July 2, 1898. (C. M.).  
Sloan, Jas., Sergt., H., 16th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Selmore, Geo., Q. M. Sergt., 7th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Smith, Byron K., C., 23d Inf., Aug. 13, 1898. (C. M.).  
Smith, Jas. W., Corp., H., 12th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Smith, John T. (Hosp. Corps), then H., 16th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Smith, Geo., H., 7th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Smith, Robt. M., 7th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Smith, Wesley W., K., 21st Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Stevens, Frank, 1st Sergt., H., 16th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Stewart, Edward W., artificer, E., 16th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Strother, Edw., Pvt., C., 9th Cav., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Stones, Fred'k, 1st Sergt. (retired), July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Stockfield, Henry O., 3d Art. (C. M.), July 31, 1898. (C. M.).

Strand, Thos. A., B., 16th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Sullivan, Pat. H., I., 23d Inf. (C. M.), Aug. 5, 1898. (C. M.).  
Sullivan, Michael J., Corp., N., 5th Art.: Saving at the risk of his life seven persons from drowning, Galveston, Texas, June 17, 1899. (C. M.).

Sydow, Otto, 1st Sergt., C., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Taylor, Elijah J., Sergt., C., 9th Cav., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Thompson, Frank M., cook, G., 4th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Thompson, Wm. H., Corp., A., 10th Cav., June 30, 1898. (C. M.).

Thornton, Wm., Comy. Sergt., G., 24th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Thorp, Henry J., G., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Touhey, Jas., Sergt., F., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Venn, Albert C., Sergt., E., 10th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Vickers, Michael J., Ord. Corp., U. S. A., May 12, 1898. (C. M.).  
Vicks, Chas. L., artificer (I., 4th Inf.), then H., 2d Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Villumson, Hans (Corp., Ord. Corps), then Sergt., O., 10th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Voigt, Richard (Ord. Corps), then G., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Walby, Edw. G., Pvt., C., 17th U. S. Inf., June 13, 1898. (C. M.).  
Walker, John, 10th Cav. (C. M.), July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Williams, Oscar, Sergt., B., 24th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Winters, Richd. F., F., 9th Inf., July 2, 1898. (C. M.).  
Wende, Bruno, C., 17th Inf. (M. H.), July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Weeks, Harry, Sergt., G., 10th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Weishaar, Alois, A., 13th Inf. (C. M.), July 6, 1898. (C. M.).

Wheaton, Fred E. (Sergt., K., 14th Inf.), then A., 10th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Weber, Anton, Bat. Sergt. Maj., 13th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Wise, John A., 1st Sergt., C., 10th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Wolf, Ormsby, 1st Sergt., E., 21st Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

Wyley, Alex., 1st Sergt., O., 6th Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
Young, John C., L., 3d Inf., July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

#### VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

3d U. S. Vols.—George W. Garnsey, John M. Claxton and James C. McCarthy, Co. B.; Louis A. Sillito, C. and William L. Irving, D., 3d U. S. Vol. Inf.: For voluntarily nursing yellow fever patients at Guantanamo, Cuba, Sept. 1, 1898. (C. M.).  
10th Penn. Vols.—Q. M. Sergt. John F. Wendling, Jr. (C. M.), July 31, 1898; Pvt. Harry E. Duffy, H., Nov. 13, 1898. (C. M.).  
1st Cal. Vols.—Richard F. Stapleton (A.), July 31, 1898; Musician Max H. Miller (B.), Aug. 13, 1898; arrested single-handed 30 Filipinos plundering a Spanish vessel; James J. Watkins (D.) (C. M.); Corp. Frank L. Owens and Pvt. Edgar A. Taylor, saving a soldier from drowning at the risk of their lives, Oct. 17, 1898. (C. M.).

1st U. S. Vol. Cav.—Charles B. Jackson, John H. Waller, David L. Hughes, John D. Rhoades, Edward C. Waller, Jr., Charles E. McKinley, Edward J. Albertson, John G. Winter, Herbert F. McGregor, Ray V. Clark, Louis Gevers, George Roland, Winslow Clark, Sherman M. Bell, Frank R. McDonald: For distinguished service in battle, Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898. (C. M.).

1st N. Y. Vols.—Charles Edwards (I.), Utah Light Art.—Harry A. Young (killed in action), July 31 to Aug. 31, 1898; Corp. Wm. H. Shearer, Geo. H. Hudson (killed in action), Richard H. Ralph, deceased, Aug. 2, 1898. (C. M.).

1st Neb. Vols.—Corp. Joseph S. Oviatt (A), Lawrence B. Conner (E), Aug. 2, 1898. (C. M.).  
Signal Corps, Vol.—1st Class Sergt. Ernest Dozier, Sergt. Marshall S. Greene (C. M.), Aug. 6, 1898. (C. M.).

1st Colo. Vols.—1st Sergt. Cecil B. West (E), Sergt. Henry L. Cloutworthy (D), Looker (E), Blagow (E), Aug. 9, 1898; Sam'l Hickman (F) (C. M.), Charles Phenix, deceased, Aug. 13, 1898. (C. M.).

Astor Battery.—Harry L. Burdick, Aug. 13, 1898; Marcus E. Holmes, killed in action (C. M.), Aug. 13, 1898; Frank J. Hutchinson, saving a Filipino from drowning at the risk of his life, Nov. 13, 1898. (C. M.).

Dist. Col. Vols.—Q. M. Sergt. Reginald B. Looker (H), saving a soldier from drowning at the risk of his life, Puerto Rico, Aug. 16, 1898. (C. M.).  
6th U. S. Vol. Inf.—1st Sergt. Richard Wolfe (I), saving the lives of four persons, Aug. 21-28, 1898. (C. M.).

1st Tenn. Vols.—Corp. James B. Patterson, K., Feb. 21, 1899. (C. M.).

#### NOW OUT OF THE SERVICE.

&lt;



## OUR SOLDIERS AND THE MOROS.

The Manila "American" of Dec. 10 gives some interesting details of Army life at Jolo, Sulu Island, in the Philippine Archipelago. Maj. O. J. Sweet, of the 23d Inf., acts as Governor of Jolo. Maj. Sweet established a new town, near Jolo, called Tullei. He induced the people to erect it for commercial purposes on account of the overcrowded condition of Jolo. Co. I, 23d Infantry; Capt. J. R. Claggett, and Co. E, 23d Inf., Capt. D. B. Devore, compose the garrison of Jolo. A little note here indicates how the regiments are scattered.

Co. D. Capt. Sam'l Seay, Jr., is at Siasi and Co. L, Capt. J. A. Depray, is at Bongas, on the island of Tautau. Cos. C. Capt. W. A. Nichols; G. Lieut. F. W. Kobbe, and B. Capt. R. R. Stevens, all 23d, were at Zamboanga, island of Mindanao.

The Moros, the inhabitants of Sulu, are the most fierce and barbarous race in all the Philippines. Held together by religious fanaticism alone, they display less fear of death and place less importance on the taking of human life than any race in the southern islands. Excepting native police and attendants of the Sultan or visiting "dattos" or chiefs, all other natives must leave their weapons in places provided for that purpose when they come within the wall of the city. The Moro goes armed because he thinks his importance depends upon the nature of his armament. The favorite weapons of the people are the "barong" and the "Kris." The former has a blade from ten to eighteen inches in length, and of widths from two and one-half inches to nearly half a foot. The Kris may be straight or with an edge composed to scalloped curves. The curved portion of the blade sometimes extends to the point and in other instances not more than a few inches from the hilt of the weapon. The Kris may be of any length and is usually of two or three inches width. All of these knives, with their numerous variations and countless shapes, are encased in a wooden scabbard, and have a fineness of edge oftentimes equalling that of a Damascus scimitar.

Seldom is a Moro seen without either one of these murderous knives or a spear and wooden shield. The Moros begin to carry weapons at an early age, and mere boys may be seen going about with barongs, one blow of which would easily sever a head from a body. It is hard to divorce a native from his knife. Once Maj. Sweet asked the Sultan why his people always bore arms when coming among the Americans. The Major reminded the Sultan that Americans visited the Moros without carrying weapons of any character. The Sultan, after casting about in vain for a time to find a reason, finally said the Moros went armed as a protection against the snakes and wild beasts of the island, an evasive answer that was not lost on the American officer, who is somewhat of a diplomatist himself.

Some time ago General Bates presented the Sultan's mother, a woman about fifty-five years of age, with a graphophone. Following is the translation of a letter recently received by Maj. Sweet acknowledging the gift: "This letter from your sister, the Sultana enchi Jemela, to my brothers, the Brigadier General John Bates and to Maj. Sweet, the Governor of Jolo. I beg to inform my brothers that the voice-engine you made me a present of has reached me and that I shall look upon it as an heirloom. I am very grateful to you for the brotherly way you are treating me. You have placed me in your heart and I will also place you in my heart. I beg to send you my best wishes and may God repay you for your kindness towards me."

"Written this 16th day of the moon Rajah in the year 1317. At Malibona, capital of Jolo."

Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Dorn has been ordered as head of the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery at the Naval Academy, relieving Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll, whose detachment was rendered necessary by the orders of Comdr. Wainwright as Superintendent.

## HEROES OF THE REBELLION.

The following table shows the number and grades, and the number of each grade, of Army officers who will retire for age in each of the given years under the act of June 30, 1882, and who would be affected by a proposed bill drawn by the Adjutant General and approved by the Secretary of War, which bill provides for the retirement

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1914.	Total.
Major Generals .....	1	4	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
Brigadier Generals .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Colonels .....	5	13	7	15	12	9	9	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	76
Lieutenant Colonels .....	5	8	2	8	12	11	10	10	5	1	1	..	..	..	73
Majors .....	3	5	11	6	15	8	12	15	13	5	6	1	2	1	103
Captains, mounted .....	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
Captains, not mounted .....	..	..	1	..	1	1	6	5	5	4	1	3	1	..	28
Chaplains .....	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6
	14	31	25	32	42	33	40	35	25	14	9	5	3	1	309
Approximate cost....	\$9,375	\$21,150	\$17,220	\$21,360	\$22,860	\$18,105	\$22,935	\$18,300	\$12,660	\$8,925	\$3,885	\$3,330	\$1,485	\$375	\$181,965

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. F. P.—Lieut. J. E. Brady, formerly of the U. S. A., resigned some months ago. Address him care New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

F. W. G.—Additional Paymasters in the Army are appointed by the President, and an applicant requires a great deal of influence.

E. C. U.—If you will read carefully under our heading of vessels on the Asiatic station you will find that directions are given to "Address vessels Manila, P. I., care Post Office, San Francisco, unless otherwise noted." The Baltimore should be addressed as noted. She was built in the East.

W. S. B.—There are no institutions in the United States on a par with the United States Military and Naval Academies. There are a number of excellent military schools, however, where you could receive a first class preparatory training for admittance to the West Point Academy. Among them are the Cheltenham Military Academy, Ogontz, Pa., and the Peckskill Military Academy, N. Y. No country, we consider, has a military or naval school equal to that of the United States. It is only by special permission that citizens of other countries can get entrance into any of the foreign military schools. The French school at St. Cyr is a famous institution and the school at Woolwich, England, is held in high estimation. It is doubtful if Americans can enter the German or Russian military school. There is scarcity of marine corps officers, but no idea can be given of a man's prospect of advancement from the enlisted grade.

J. C. J.—You do not seem to be entitled to extra duty pay for the service you mention. During the Spanish-American War no extra duty pay was allowed.

R.—Col. William Robertson McKee, 2d Kentucky Cav., was killed Feb. 23, 1847, at the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico. He was graduated from West Point in 1829, promoted to the 3d Art., and resigned Sept. 15, 1836. His son, Maj. George Wilson McKee, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., died Nov. 30, 1891, at Frankford Arsenal, Pa.

1ST WEST VA.—Write to Gen. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and he will doubtless cause you to be furnished with full information on the subject concerning which you inquire.

L. A.—Capt. F. W. Roe, U. S. A., retired, resides at Hot Springs, Ark.

H. L.—Write the Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for a copy of the rules governing admissions.

T. Y. P. asks: (1) Par. 20, Circular 16, order kneeling, is the butt of the piece touching the toe of the front rank man as prescribed for the rear rank man or does he execute order kneeling without moving the piece, which will bring the toe of the left foot about two or three inches from the piece? Answer.—No. (2) Draw cartridges. In taking out cartridge is the barrel sloping down or do you draw the cartridge with the barrel the height of the chin; also would the same answer apply, coming to order from firing? Answer.—The piece is lowered to an angle of about 25 degrees.

SUBSCRIBER.—We send the Army and Navy Journal to Manila every week, as well as to other foreign countries. These include China, Japan, Russia, India, Africa, Germany, France, England, Sweden, South America, etc., and even Alaska.

SOLDIER asks: Does a dishonorable discharge from Army prevent a man from voting? Answer.—Not necessarily. It depends upon the statutes of the States and the offences of which the person was convicted.

ON DUTY IN CUBA.—As the candidates for appointment as Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., must be between the ages of 22 and 29 an application for examination must be made in good time before the expiration of the applicant's 29th year. A candidate failing may be allowed a second examination after one year, but not a third, and it is understood that this second examination must take place before his 29th year ends. Examine the first two pages of the Manual for the Medical Department, U. S. A., which gives full information on the subject.

F. A. S.—(1) "Historical Sketch of the Organization, Administration, Material and Tactics of the Artillery, United States Army, by William E. Birkhimer, 1st Lieutenant, 3d Regiment, U. S. Artillery." Published in Washington in 1884, James J. Chapman, agent. (2) "Light Batteries" in the Philippines do not carry carbine and revolver as personal arms for protection from the inhabitants. (3) The 1st U. S. Vol. Cav. ("Rough Riders") used the .38 caliber revolver, not the .45 caliber.

## IT'S ENGLISH.

"It's always the way," said Mr. Blykins irritably. "There isn't any patriotism at all." "What are you talking about?" asked his wife. "The Boer war. People seem to think it's a bigger thing than the Filipino war simply because it's English."—Washington Star.

The following list of military patents granted Feb. 13, 1900, is furnished us by Wilkinson & Fisher, counsellors at law and solicitors of patents, Atlantic building, Washington, D. C.: 643,118, automatic machine gun, F. M. Garland; 643,119, automatic machine gun mechanism, F. M. Garland; 643,171, means for elevating or lowering ships, F. Tentschert and L. Csischek; 643,173, target and automatic indicating apparatus, J. H. Van Viersen, M. P. T. D. Moliere and C. E. Ter Meulen; 643,464, hand propelling mechanism for boats, F. Burns; 643,490, boat driving gear, J. A. Freund; 643,495, cartridge belt, E. T. Gibson; 643,601, barrel locking mechanism, F. A. Hollenbeck.

Danger of impure water is avoided by 20 drops of Dr. Siegel's ANGSTURA BITTERS.

## MARRIED.

KRAUSE-WILTSE.—At St. Thomas, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1900, Ernest Krause, of the German Navy, to Miss Sarah Crandall Wiltse, daughter of the late Capt. Gilbert C. Wiltse, U. S. Navy.

MCNEELY-BUTLER.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1900, Marie Calhoun Butler, daughter of Gen. M. C. Butler, and sister of Lieut. M. C. Butler, 7th Cav., to Lieut. Robert W. McNeely, U. S. Navy.

TAYLOR-EDDY.—At Ogdenburg, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1900, Frederick Taylor, son of Capt. Henry C. Taylor, U. S. Navy, to Miss Frances Louise Eddy.

## DIED.

BURR.—Suddenly at Sedalla, Mo., Feb. 7, 1900, George W. Burr, father of Capt. George W. Burr, Ordnance Department, and of Mrs. Parker, wife of Maj. John H. Parker, 39th U. S. V.; 1st Lieutenant 25th U. S. Inf.

FECHTELER.—Caspar Fechteler, brother of Lieut. Augustus F. Fechteler, U. S. N., died in New York city on Feb. 20.

GREENWOOD.—William Whitney Greenwood, who died at Galveston, Tex., Feb. 18, was shot four times at San Juan while trying to carry his wounded Captain, O'Neill, off the field.

KIMBALL.—John A. Kimball, graduate U. S. Naval Academy, class 1881, died at New Brunswick, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 22, 1900, after a three weeks' illness.

MOUNT.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, 1900, A. G. Mount, father of the wife of P. A. Engineer J. T. Smith, U. S. N., retired.

REEVES.—At Pueblo, Colo., Feb. 8, Hon. James A. Reeves, father of Lieut. James H. Reeves, 2d U. S. Cav.

TILLEY.—At Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1900, Mrs. Mary Tilley, wife of Mr. George E. Tilley, a veteran of the Civil War, and stepmother of Capt. George H. Tilley, Signal Corps, U. S. V., who was murdered by savages in the Philippines in July, 1899.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Longmans, Green & Co. republish from "Macmillan's Magazine," "Savrola, a Tale of the Revolution in Laurania," by Winston Spencer Churchill, eldest son of Lady Randolph Churchill.

"The Golden Horseshoe," published by the Macmillan Company, is a volume of "Extracts from the letters of Capt. H. L. Herndon, of the 21st U. S. Inf., on duty in the Philippine Islands and Lieut. Lawrence, A. D. C. to the Military Governor of Puerto Rico; with a postscript by J. Sherman, private, Co. D, 21st Inf." Stephen Bonsal, who edits the extracts, vouches for their genuineness, except that the names of the writers have been changed and certain unimportant material omitted. "To these letters," he adds, "I am indebted for a better understanding, which has brought with it a greater confidence in the men who are engaged upon the problems of peace in the West Indies and the task of pacification in the East Indies, upon the irresistible course of events has imposed upon us." "Captain Herndon," from whose letters the greater number of extracts are taken, is eventually killed by Filipino insurgents while turning aside from the line of march to help a wounded Tagal.

The Life Publishing Company publish "Mythology for Moderns," by James S. Metcalfe, M. A., editor of "Life," illustrated by a number of artists. It tells amusingly the adventures of Greek gods and goddesses as they appear when brought "up to date" in language and incident.

D. Appleton & Co. have added to their "Library of Useful Stories" the "Story of Eclipses," by George F. Chambers, F. R. A. S., author of many books on astronomy. The volume gives in concise form an account of the subject for the general reader, with special reference to the total eclipse of the sun to occur on May 28, 1900.

The New York "Medical Journal" of Feb. 3, commenting on Surg. Gen. Sternberg's annual report, says that the illustrations accompanying the report show a degree of excellence in devising requisites for the health and comfort of troops which is most creditable to the Medical Corps of the Army. "The work of improvement must be kept up," it says, "and with that necessity in view the people should not grudge liberal appropriations; we must not again lapse into the false sense of security that prevailed before we began to play our part in the world's affairs."

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.  
Division of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.  
The Division of Cuba is divided into four departments, as follows:  
1. Dept. of Havana Province and Pinar del Rio.—Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V.  
2. Dept. of Havana.—Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. A.  
3. Dept. of Matanzas and Santa Clara.—Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V.  
4. Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe.—Col. S. M. Whitely, 10th Cav., headquarters, Santiago, Cuba.  
Department of the Pacific and 8th Corps.—Headquarters, Manila, P. I. Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. V.  
Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.  
Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.  
Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.  
Department of Puerto Rico.—Headquarters, San Juan. Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Davis, U. S. V.  
Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. J. F. Wade, U. S. A.  
Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.  
Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. J. F. Wade, U. S. A.  
Department of Alaska.—Headquarters, Fort St. Michael. Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. V., Col., 8th Inf.  
Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio, Col. C. McKibbin, 12th Inf.

HOW TO REACH OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

We give the following information for the benefit of our readers wishing to communicate with friends stationed in Hawaii, the Philippines, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Guam:  
All mail matter originating in the United States, addressed for delivery in the island of Puerto Rico, Guam or the Philippines, together with all such matter originating in Puerto Rico, Guam or the Philippines, for transmission to points within the island or to the United States, shall be subject to the classification, conditions and rates of postage applying to matter passing in the domestic mails of the United States; and United States postage stamps shall be valid for postage in either direction in addition to those now used in Puerto Rico, Guam or the Philippines.  
Mail matter sent to the United States by persons connected with the United States forces at or near Cuba or Hawaii, in order to be entitled to the domestic rates of postage, under Departmental orders, must be endorsed "Soldier's Letters," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine Letter," to indicate the branch of service to which the writer belongs.  
All mail matter sent to soldiers, sailors, marines or other persons in the service of the United States in any of our

new possessions is subject to domestic rates of postage, viz.: Letters, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 2 cents; postal cards (single) 1 cent; postal cards (double), 2 cents; newspapers, for every four ounces or fraction thereof, 1 cent.

The mail address for vessels of the Navy will be found in our Navy Table. Mail matter for vessels of the Navy or United States Army Transports, if sent in care of the New York Post Office or San Francisco Post Office, will be forwarded to any part of the world at domestic rates. Persons in the Eastern States sending mail to the Philippines should omit the words "via San Francisco." The Post Office invariably sends mail by the quickest route. In addressing persons in the service, be particular to put the company and regiment or organization the persons belongs to on the letters or packages, and in Navy communications be careful to add the name of the vessel, and the rank of a person, if he has any.

Caimanera, Cuba, is the port of Guantanamo, and mail for those on duty at the latter place should be addressed to Caimanera, to avoid delay and confusion.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 32 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Puerto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fast steamers.

Wells, Fargo & Co. Express will take packages as far as San Francisco, where they turn them over to the Steamship Company for transmission to Honolulu and Manila, or packages may be transferred to United States Government to be forwarded to Manila or Honolulu on transport without charge. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s responsibility ends at San Francisco.

The International Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, will take packages from New York direct to Manila, via steamship. Charges: 1 to 5 lbs. \$1; 5 to 10 lbs. \$1.50; 10 to 25 lbs. \$2; over 25 lbs. and not exceeding 100 lbs. 8 cents per pound additional.

Special low freight rates on application. Steamers sail from New York about every ten days direct for the Philippines, avoiding transshipment at Hong Kong, arriving at Manila forty-five to fifty days later.

All packages for officers and enlisted men at Manila, if delivered at Pier 22, Brooklyn, N. Y., with charges prepaid to that point, will be forwarded by Government transport without charge. Such packages should be marked "care Depot Quartermaster, Manila," in addition to personal address.

The following steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leave San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong on the dates given:

American Maru, March 7; City of Peking, March 15; Gaelic, March 23; Hong Kong Maru, March 31; China, April 7; Doric, April 17, and Nippon Maru, April 25. For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney. Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail for Honolulu from San Francisco as follows: Mariposa, March 21; Moana, April 18. Steamers of the Canadian Pacific Line leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of India, March 28; Empress of Japan, April 16. For Honolulu and Sydney: Aorangi, March 9; Warrimoo, April 6, and Empress of Japan, April 16.

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At the meeting of the Fleet Society of Wiesbaden, Vice Adm. Mensing refused to support the resolutions proposed on the ground that they referred to the Manila and Samoan incidents as reasons for increasing the Navy. He declared that the behavior of the Americans at Manila was to be explained by their nettled feeling, not wholly unjustifiable, that Germany had sent a relatively strong fleet, which would necessarily hinder the American military operations. Is not this the officer, who as Capt. Mensing, was well known on this side of the Atlantic?

M. De Bloch, whose book on modern warfare attracted wide attention, has been interviewed by the Berlin correspondent of the "Nene Freie Presse" on the present struggle between Great Britain and the Boers. M. De Bloch declares that the present war in South Africa confirms the opinion expressed in his book that modern weapons render successful attacks practically impossible. He says that, in his opinion, while the British troops will obtain some undecisive victories, the war will drag on for a long time and Great Britain will eventually demand arbitration.

Naval officers are very indignant over the appropriation of their shoulder marks for the police force in Manila. They thought the situation was intolerable enough when the naval uniform was adopted by the officers and crews of the Army transports, and the Navy insignia put on their boats, but to extend the unwilling courtesy to the police is several degrees lower. There should be a regulation requiring each department of the service to have its own distinctive marks.

George Dewey, Jr., son of Admiral Dewey, has become a permanent resident of Chicago, but refuses to be lionized by Chicago society.

### THEY ARE GOING SOUTH

The tide of travel is headed that way. The Southern Railway, the popular route South, operating 5 trains daily from New York, are all going filled to their capacity with tourists en route to Florida, Georgia, and the Carolina resorts. The season promises one of the best for years. The booking into the month of March is very heavy. If you have not yet decided where to go, write Alex. S. Thwait, Eastern Passenger Agent, Southern Railway, 1185 Broadway, for a copy of "Winter Tours in the South." It will give you all the information regarding the resorts South, also information can be procured from him regarding the service of the famous Limited trains between New York, St. Augustine, Palm Beach, Miami, Nassau and Tampa, Key West and Havana, Aiken, Augusta, Ashville, New Orleans, Mexico and the Pacific Coast.

At the Bank of England is preserved a curious souvenir in the shape of a note for £1,000 with which Admiral Lord Cochrane paid his fine when he was falsely accused of spreading a rumor in 1814 that Napoleon was dead, so as to cause a rise in the price of stocks. The note is endorsed with the name of the ill-used old salt, with a few lines to the effect that he hopes one day to prove his innocence. It was nearly twenty years later, however, before that consummation was effected, and the gallant seaman was reinstated by William IV.

Volunteers are asked for service in the West African Regiment, and the rates of pay that are offered to Color Sergeants is very tempting, \$800 a year, with \$100 for upkeep of clothing and \$250 duty pay. Candidates to be accepted must be able to pass a very exacting medical examination, and it is necessary, for the climate is one that demands it.

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"The Second Regiment, U. S. Volunteer Engineers," by Capt. William M. Venable, of that regiment, gives an historical account of the organization from its first enrollment, under a law passed by Congress on May 11, 1898, three weeks after war with Spain was declared to exist, and a complete roster with life sketches of its officers. The edition, limited to 500 copies, is printed for the author by McDonald & Co., of Cincinnati. Several officers of the Regular Army were connected with this Volunteer regiment. Capt. Edward Burr, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was its Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. William C. Laught, C. E., U. S. A., was one of its Majors, and Lieut. Robert P. Johnson, C. E., U. S. A., was a Captain. Willard Young, Colonel of the regiment, resigned as Captain, C. E., U. S. A., in 1891, to become president of Young University, Salt Lake City, and Howard A. Springett, Captain in the regiment, was, until his resignation in 1884, an officer in the 4th U. S. Art.

Portsmouth, Va., the oldest of American cities, fifty years ago contained some 12,000 inhabitants; Norfolk fewer. Newport News was not conceived of until thirty years after. Twenty-five years ago Portsmouth could claim nearly 18,000, and at present writing she has nearly 30,000. If the adjoining suburbs included in the area for free mail delivery were taken in this could be easily stretched to 40,000. Now could anyone imagine

such a thing as a city of 40,000 native civilized Americans having a small two-room building, 25x80 feet floor area, hired for a postoffice. Such is but too true, and now only as late as 1900 they have awakened and are feebly asking Congress for a picaresque paltry hundred thousand for a building to be owned by the general Government and used as a postoffice. We pity Portsmouth, and hope to find her better off on our next visit.

Maj. Gen. Roe reviewed the 23d New York at its armory, Feb. 10, the regiment parading ten companies of twenty files each, divided into two battalions. Maj. Case commanded the regiment, Maj. Stokes the 1st Battalion and Capt. Silkman the 2d Battalion. In the parade which followed, Maj. Stokes was given command of the regiment, Capt. Silkman the 1st Battalion and Capt. Wells the 2d Battalion. Both ceremonies were handsomely conducted, but in the passage we have seen the regiment make a better showing. We noticed one battalion's close in mass executed in various ways. There was dancing after the military ceremonies.

Eight lads are gathered in one group in "Army and Navy Illustrated," all of whom were schoolmates in a little English village. All joined the Navy and were widely separated, and all have finally come together on the same ship and in the same mess on the Canopus.

Sanitarians and engineers will find much to attract them in a pamphlet of forty-eight pages prepared by the American Sewage Disposal Company, 89 State street, Boston. This company controls the septic tank system of sewage disposal discovered by the late Amasa S. Glover and in use at Brentwood, N. H., for several years. From the experience gained at that place, some modifications in the process have been made. Speaking briefly, it embraces storage of the sewage in tanks, then straining through a bed of variable materials, next storage in a syphon tank or similar chamber, from which it is finally discharged on filter beds.—The Engineering Record.

According to the Liverpool "Post," a local firm, being delighted at the idea that one of its employees was called up to join the reserves, at once volunteered to pay half his wages to his wife in his absence. At the end of the month the woman appeared, and the moiety was at once given to her. "What?" she said, "four pounds?" "Yes," replied the senior partner, "that is exactly half; sorry you are not satisfied." "It isn't that I'm not satisfied, why, for years he has told me he only got 16 shilling altogether, and—and if the Boers don't kill him, I will."

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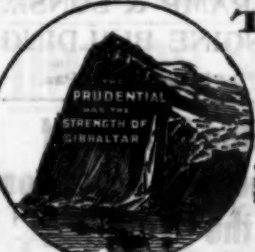
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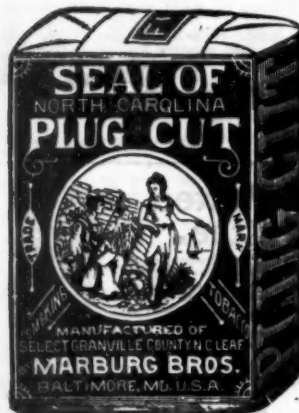
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